The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,482.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
—— including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
—— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
—— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
—— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2¼ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on the 15th March 1870, at noon.

	March 1870		March.
Leave Bombay	15	Leave Galle	23
„ Rutnagherry	16	„ Negapatam	26
„ Vingorla	16	„ Pondicherry	27
„ Carwar	17	„ Madras	30
„ Mangalore	18		April
„ Cannanore	19	„ Coconada	1
„ Calicut	19	„ Vizagapatam	2
„ Beypore	19	„ Bimlipatam	2
„ Cochin	20	„ Gopalpore	3
„ Tuticorin	21	„ False Point	4
„ Colombo	23	Arrive Calcutta	5

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched on the 7th March, 1870, at noon.

Up.	March	Down.	March.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Bussorah	25
„ Kurrachee	11	„ Mahomerah	25
„ Guadur	12	„ Fao	25
„ Muscat	15	„ Bushire	27
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Linga	29
„ Linga	18	„ Bunder Abbas	31
„ Bushire	21	„ Muscat April	2
„ Fao	22	„ Guadur	4
„ Mahomerah	22	„ Kurrachee	6
Arrive Bussorah	23	Arrive Bombay	9

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

CARWAR TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Via the Suez Canal.

THE first class Steam Ship LADY CLIVE, 804 tons register, 100 Horse Power, expected at Carwar about the first week in April, will load as above. For Freight, &c., apply to BLAY and MACINTOSH, Brokers.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapoor,	Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).

—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Butchers Island and Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M. and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Hanna, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, at 4 P. M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 7th March, 1870.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(CALLING AT HAVRE IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFER.)

THE undermentioned First Class Screw Steamers will be despatched in the following order:—

CALYPSO ...... 1,123 Tons Register...... 15th March.
DIDO ...... 1,000 „ „ ...... 31st March.

For Freight only apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

3rd February 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 2nd March, and will be followed by the ASIE, 3,200 tons, Captain Lapierre, to sail about the 29th March next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 14th February, 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Fere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch on or about the FIRST of EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The first Steamer, the APIS, 1,400 Tons, Captain Benich, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 9th March, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX 1,400 tons, on or about the 1st April.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:
First Class..............£13 | Second Class..............£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free. REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers.) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co, and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medows Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer NUBIA, (2005 Tons and 450 H. P.) will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via the CANAL on THURSDAY, 10th March. She will carry passengers at the following rates:—

TO SUEZ	£40
TO PORT SAID	£42
TO LIVERPOOL	£60

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 1st March 1870.

N. B.—The Nubia will steam with one engine, and is expected to make the voyage in about 35 days.

ITALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY RUBATTINO.

(Direct service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa. Cargo also booked to all other Mediterranean Ports with transhipment at Genoa.)

THE Steam Ship Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, intend to ESTABLISH a regular LINE of STEAMERS, between the above named Italian Port and Bombay, and with this view have already despatched to this port the first-class Steamer AFRICA, 1,500 tons, Captain Dodero, expected to arrive here in about a fortnight.

This steamer will accordingly be despatched hence on or about the 31st instant, with first and second class passengers and general cargo to the following ports, viz. Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms under the Company's Floating Policy on goods shipped by their own Steamers.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship MARTABAN, from Liverpool, Captain Fyfe, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Fyfe will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the deck.

YOUNG & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF VENICE, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Swan without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPANISH LINE OF STEAMERS via SUEZ CANAL.

THE first class Steamer EBRO, 150 H. P., Captain G. Roig, will be despatched to Barcelona via Marseilles on or about the 15th March. For Freight apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th March

N. B.—The Ebro will go direct to the abovenamed ports and most likely to Barcelona alone for which port she has already engaged three-fourths of her Cargo. She will tranship none of her cargo into other steamers, and is expected to complete the voyage in about 25 days.

WANTED, a BUNGALOW on Breach Candy, Mazagon, or Rooms in the Fort large enough to accommodate two Families comfortably.—Apply stating terms to L., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE, a handsome self-driving Phaeton, quite new and in good condition. Price Rs. 350.—For further particulars apply to

CHESSON & WOODHALL,
Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th March 1870.

NOTICE.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.—During my temporary absence in Europe, the BUSINESS of this Agency will be conducted by Mr. JAMES SIMPSON.

By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

Bombay, 7th March 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TENDERS will be received by undersigned up to the 15th instant, for WINDING and KEEPING in ORDER the CLOCKS over the B. B. and C. I. Railway from Bombay to Ahmedabad, and for repairing the Clocks and Watches belonging to the Company, for a period of three years, commencing from 1st May 1870.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

CHARLES CURREY, Agent.

Bombay, 4th March 1870.

TO BE SOLD at REDUCED PRICES, for CASH ONLY,

A beautiful collection of Real Bohemian Glassware.

A large assortment of Toys, mechanical and plain—sold cheap to clear stock.

Meerschaum Pipes, plain and carved.
Ditto. Cheroot-holders.
Fancy goods, viz., Work Boxes, Pocket Books, &c.
Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned up 2 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, from parties willing to undertake the Execution of Ordinary REPAIRS to the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the Presidency for the Season 1870-71.

The Survey Reports and Estimates of the repairs can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during office hours.

The Tenders should be accompanied with a deposit at Rupees 2½ per cent, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of parties whose offers will be accepted evading or delaying to sign their Indentures.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 4th March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

MONDAY, 7th MARCH 1870.

Under the distinguished Patronage of the
RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE DEPUTY DISTRICT GRAND MASTER,
THE
HONOURABLE Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS,
AND THE
MASONIC FRATERNITY OF BOMBAY,
FOR THE
BENEFIT
OF
Mr. E. D. HAYGARTH;
When Lover's Great Irish Drama, in Three Acts, entitled,
RORY O'MORE,
Will be presented.

RORY O'MORE .... Mr. E. D. HAYGARTH.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS,
In their happy illustrations of
ETHIOPIAN LIFE IN AMERICA.

To conclude with S. Lover, Esq.'s Great Irish Drama, in three Acts, entitled,

RORY O'MORE.

RORY O'MORE (with Song, "Low Backed Car")	Mr E D HAYGARTH
De Lacy	Mr F H Pollock
Scrubbs	Mr O Deering
De Welskin	Mr H Richardson
Colonel Thunder	Mr S Herberte
Shan Dhu	Mr W South
Pierre	Mr Cull
Flannerty	Mr Hardinge
Bill Jones	Mr James
Solomon	Mr W Burton
Kathleen (with Song, "Last Rose of Summer")	Mrs H Richardson
Mary O'More (with Songs, "Kathleen Mavourneen," and "The Hour before Day"—composed by Signor Zelman)	Miss Waddy Deering
Widow O'More	Miss Arden
Betty } Nelly }	Miss Fanny Wiseman
Mrs Doyle	Miss Morton

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 8th MARCH,
The Great Historical Drama of
ROB ROY.

HARVEY'S NATIONAL CIRCUS. ON THE ESPLANADE.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 7th MARCH.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF
THE NEW PROGRAMME.

THE IMMENSE SENSATION,
THE LADDER IN THE AIR
OR
THE LEAP FOR LIFE,
BY
THE LUPROIL BROTHERS.

MADAME HENRIQUES'
GREAT PRINCIPAL ACT.

Mr. ROBERT HILLIER'S
TWO HORSE ACT.

Mr. JOHN LUPROIL
ON
THE SWINGING TRAPEZE.

Mr. FRANK STEBBIN
AND HIS WONDERFUL CHILDREN,
JOHNNY AND FRANCIS.

HIGH LEAPS, SOMERSAULTS,
POSTURING, ACROBATIC, GYMNASTIC.

GRAY LEG
AND THE TRAINED HORSES.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the KATTYAWAR TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH DIVIDEND of half an anna in the Rupee upon the amount of Claims allowed by the High Court, except Claims due to Contributories who have not paid their Calls, will be payable on and after the 8th instant, between the hours of 12 and 3 P.M. daily, at the office of the undersigned, No. 10 Forbes Street.

M. ROONAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 5th March 1870.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his office, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., for the conveyance of the INVALIDS of the Season and men in health, Women, Children, Insanes and Convicts, from Bombay to England via the Cape of Good Hope, the probable strength of which is noted in the margin, exclusive of proportion of Officers it may be considered necessary to embark with the Troops. As far as it is at present known, 91 standing berths will be required for the Invalids and Insanes, 15 of those for the latter being in the like number of separate cells exclusive of those for the Convicts.

	Invalids.	Insanes.	Men in health.	Convicts.	Women.	Children.
Kurrachee Depot	9	..	..	..	..	..
General Depot	155	2	..	..	7	12
Deolalee Depot	59	..	18	..	9	16
Colaba Sanitarium	..	13	6	..	..	..
Civilians	..	*9	..	..	..	..
County Goal	..	..	..	3	..	..
	223	24	24	3	16	28

* Includes one insane woman, wife of one of the insanes.

2. The Insanes will be placed under the charge of the Master of the Transport, who will receive (on his satisfying the Home Authorities that he has bestowed due care and attention on the Insanes entrusted to him) a gratuity of Rupees One Hundred for each individual handed over.

3. The Vessel accepted will require to be docked (if necessary) and ready for final survey about the 20th instant and to sail from Bombay about the 24th idem. She will be chartered on the terms of the last revised Articles of Agreement.

4. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian currency, the ship finding Fittings, Provision and Water, as well as an apparatus for making and baking the bread ration of the Troops and others embarked.

5. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

6. Two-thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay, the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

7. The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to Charter-parties as well as to counterparts of vessels taken up, to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

8. All Tenders must be made in a form to be obtained at the office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

9. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 5th March 1870.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

MEDICAL WORKS.

Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine—July to Dec. 1869.	Rs. 3 12
Rankine's Half-yearly abstract of Medical Sciences. Vol. 50—July to Dec. 1869	4 4
Manual of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology	2 0
Pocket Companion to the British & London Pharmacopœias	2 0
Medicine, Disease, and Death. By C. Elam, M. D.	2 4
Squarey on the Administration of Chloroform	0 12
Posological Tables; being a Tabular arrangement of all the medicines contained in the British Pharmacopœia	1 0
Dr. Roth on Paralysis in Infancy, &c	2 4
Dr. Swain on Injuries and Diseases of the Knee Joint	5 12
A Treatise on Asiatic Cholera. By Macnamara	10 0
Diseases and Surgery of the Mouth, Jaws, and Associate Parts. By Jarretson	20 0
Human Asteology. By Holden	10 0
The Mechanism of Dislocation and Fracture of the Hip	5 8
Hammond on Sleep and its Derangements	4 8
The Handy Book of Anatomical Plates. By Messe and Bellamy	26 4
Medical Diagnosis. By Fenwick	3 8
Failure of Sight from Railway and other accidents	5 6
The Essential of Bandaging. By Berkeley Hill	2 4
Cooper on Injuries of the Eye	7 8
A Treatise on the Disease of the Eye. By Soleberg Wells	15 0
Surgical Treatment of Children's Diseases. By Holmes	15 12
Practical Surgery. By John Lizars	8 0
Ophthalmoscopic Surgery. By Hogg	8 0
Manual of Skin Diseases. By Dr. Tilbury Fox	3 12
Manual of Practical Therapeutics. By Waring	7 12
The Family Doctor. By a Dispensary Surgeon	2 12
Fergusson's Practical Surgery	7 12
Forensic Medicine. By Dr. Guy	7 12
Demonstrations of Anatomy. By Ellis	9 8
The Surgical Manual. By Dr. Steggall	7 8
Fowne's Manual of Chemistry	7 12
Manual of Operative Surgery. By J. F. Malgaigne	7 12
The Medical Manual. By Dr. Steggall	7 8
Pathological Anatomy. By Drs. Jones and Sieveking	7 12
Clinical Surgery in India. By Fayrer	12 0
First Principles of Medicine. By Dr. Billing	13 8
Principles and Practice of Obstetrics. By Bedford	18 12
Army Hygiene. By C. A. Gordon	15 0
Science and Art of Surgery, 2 vols. By Erichsen	23 12
Nunn on the Inflammation of the Breast and Milk abscess	1 12
Lectures on Diseases of the Liver. By Murchison	8 0
Thomas on the Diseases of Women	12 8
Bright on Diseases of the Chest and Lungs	4 12
Walshe on Diseases of the Lungs	8 0
„ on Diseases of the Heart	8 0
Medicine in Modern Times. By Stokes and others	5 12
Hillier on Diseases of Children	5 6
Blakiston on Diseases of the Heart	5 0
Chance on Bodily Deformities	9 8
Waters on Diseases of the Chest	9 8
Diseases of the Fingers and Toes. By Annandale	8 0
On Chronic Bronchitis. By Greenhow	5 12
Hunter's Body and Mind	2 12
Powell's Practice of Medical Electricity	2 12
What to observe at the Bed-side and after Death in Medical Cases	3 8
Beaseley's Pocket Formulary	4 8
Heath on Injuries and Diseases of the Jaws	9 0
Impaired Vision. By Soleberg Wells	8 12
Lectures on the Progress of Anatomy and Surgery. By Sir W. Ferguson, Bart	8 0

Bombay, 7th March 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 12th instant, on the occasion of the VISIT of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE of EDINBURGH to BOMBAY.

Bombay, 5th March 1870. J. HECTOR, Agent.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, H. M. GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED, on the occasion of the VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 12th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th March 1870.

AUCTION SALE of HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS and PORCELAIN WARES, PIANOFORTE, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, Fort, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c., of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe, the same comprising glass ware, dinner and dessert services, plated wares such as dish covers, hot water curry dishes, cruet, pickle, liquer, and egg frames, tea set, table and chamber candlesticks, spoons and forks, bread basket, handsome eperne with cut glass dish, &c.; the furniture consisting of round, dining, circular, pier, side, wine, office, writing, dressing and washing tables; easy and long arm chairs, conversation and full backed couches and sofas with silk and leather lining and springs with chairs, sideboards, teapoys, hat stand, wardrobes, chiffoneer, a mahogany square pianoforte by C. H. Schroder, English iron bedsteads with and without matrasses and curtain, book shelves, English plated mounted buggy and carriage harness, lamps, pictures, table ornaments and sundries.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 5th March 1870.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the support of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the position we occupy on the market we are enabled to offer better value than our competitors in Bombay.

To Merchants and General Dealers our Terms will be found most liberal both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CLARETS.

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
1—Chateau Latour, or Mouton.,	Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan,	Black capsule,	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Leoville,	Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule,	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule,	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
Medoc, (Cantenac)	Red capsule	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
Medoc,	White capsule,	„ 13 8	„
Sauterne,	Red capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	„ 26 0	...
Macon, ditto	„ 21 0	...
Chablis, ditto	„ 22 0	...

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

Magnums, Finest Dry.......Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil, „	„ 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver foil „	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes } do. „	„ 27 0	„ 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	„ 32	17 8
Moselle. Still, Braunberger	„ 25	...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42	17 0
„ „ Marcobrunner	„ 34	...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	...
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 26	14 0
„ „ Hocheimer	„ 23	12 8

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Blue seal, extra pale, and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, very pale, dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
East India Madeira, (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A. 1.—Old Crusted, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity	„ 30 0	
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	...

SPIRITS.

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	„ 23
„ Scotch	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 21

LIQUEURS,

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	...

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a consignment of superior CHAMPAGNE, "RUBIS" or "GRAND VIN de CABINET," manufactured by the known House of Jaques Goerg & Co., of Chalons.

This is the second consignment we received after a lapse of four years, the first consignment was universally approved. Price per doz. quarts Rs. 36.

Also few cases of celebrated Champagne by Dinet Preuvrel and fils, a Avize Prize Medaille d' or at the Exposition of 1865.

Price per doz. quarts Rs. 28.
„ „ „ pints „ 15.

Tamarind Lane, No. B. N. FRAMJEE & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON'S WINES.

	1 doz. quarts.	2 doz. Pints.
CLARETS.		
Médoc Ordinaire C. T.'s No. 4	15 0	17 0
St. Emilion, C. Tovey's No. 3	20 0	22 0
St. Julien, ditto No. 2 C	24 0	26 0
St. Estèphe, ditto No. 2 B	30 0	32 0
Margaux, ditto No. 2	36 0	38 0
Charles Tovey's No. 1	40 0	42 0
BORDEAUX—WHITE.		
Haut Sauterne	25 0	27 0
BURGUNDIES—WHITE.		
Pouilly	25 0	27 0
Chablis	30 0	32 0
BURGUNDIES—RED.		
Beaune	30 0	32 0
CHAMPAGNES.		
Ay, Sec	26 0	28 0
Royal Bouzy, Très Sec	33 0	35 0
Extra Dry Sillery Royal	40 0	42 0
Verzenay Imperial	45 0	47 0
(Très Très Sec.)		
Royal Bouzy in half pts., p. case of 4 dozs.	50 0	
Ay, ditto	31 0	
SHERRIES		
Pale Dry Dinner, C. Tovey's No. 3	24 0	
Choice Amontillado	28 0	
Very Soft, Fine, Dry No. 2	32 0	34 0
Very Choice Old Dry No. 1	40 0	42 0
3 Crowns Solera	44 0	46 0
La Perla	50 0	52 0
PORTS.		
Fine Fruity Old, Rich or Dry	30 0	32 0
Choicest Old and Dry	36 0	38 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES.		
Muscat Moselle	36 0	38 0
Die Blüme der Moselle	40 0	42 0
SPARKLING HOCK.		
Die Perle des Reins	40 0	42 0
COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Fine Pale, Vintage 1865	20 0	
Charles Tovey's No. 1	32 0	
HOLLAND'S GENEVA.		
Per case of 15 squares, Proof Spirit	26 0	
Per case of 12 squares, Proof Spirit	16 0	
BRITISH SPIRITS.		
Old Tom Gin	18 0	
Pure Unsweetened Gin	18 0	
Finest Irish Whisky	22 0	
Finest Islay ditto, very old	22 0	

OWEN & OKELL, Bombay,
Agents for Charles Tovey & Son.

Agents for Bengal.
Messrs TURNER, MORRISON & Co., CALCUTTA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
(Opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

Places of Business and Agencies.

Calcutta	Belatee Bungalow.	
London	Offices and Bonded Vault, Mincing Lane.	
Paris	Rue de Bonde.	
China	Hongkong.	
„	Shanghai.	
Manilla	Strada Philipinas.	
Wine Districts	Coblentz.	Rheims.
	Moselle	Bordeaux.
	Frankfort O. M.	Cognac.
	Epernay.	

GUARANTEE—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liqueurs, which can be had in any quantity. Sample bottles may be had, and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES—Those of our friends, desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our Cash quotations which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still, we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines, act very injuriously to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

PAYNE & CO.'S CHAMPAGNES.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

Credit		Cash.
32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw coloured, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very luscious and dry, a good Dinner Wine.	39 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvees of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvee as above, but not so dry	40 0

PINTS.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

HALF PINTS of Champagne suitable for Overland travellers.

IMPORTANT.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
36 0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg, Vintage 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
33 0	Winningen ditto 1862	20 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS

Reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market, and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Lafitte	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

*42 0	Red, very fruity, full flavour and effervescence, Best Brand	36 0
*42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk, best brand	36 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected. Orders now being registered.

BURGUNDY, STILL.

20 0	White Capsule	16 0
25 0	Red Capsule	20 0

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red	—A pale, full flavoured, Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 9	A	Red	—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red	—A pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White	—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine, possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White	—Old natural pale dry Wine, extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White	—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4	White	—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0			Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, recommended to invalids	32 0

MADEIRA.

Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine. 9 years in bottle 45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape), a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes), a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes), a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in Bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	† Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
40 0	Cognac, Highest Vintage, 15 years old	36 0

† This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brandy shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
28 0	Sauterne ......18 &	24 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown on the Chateau Y'quem Estate	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20 0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18 0
22 0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped	20 0
	Hollands Gin	
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch	18 0
*22 0	Whiskey, Irish	20 0
*20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
22 0	Jamaica Rum	20 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
22 0	Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

	Curaçoa	35 0
	Maraschino de Zara	37 0
	Noyeau	35 0
	Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curaçoa, Vanille, Chartreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather	16 0
18 0	Marsala Z	16 0
*22 0	Marsala X	20 0
*25 0	Dry Bucellas Z	22 0
28 0	Dry Bucellas X	25 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected. Orders now being registered.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

PAYNE AND Co.'s
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC
"GREEN VINE LEAF,"
Twenty-nine Rupees per dozen.

This pure pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brandy shipped to this market.

CHAMPAGNES.
JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.
All extremely delicate and dry; first quality.

No. 1 Gold neck—Dry—first quality.
2 do. Very Dry do.
3 do. Extra Dry do.

N. B.—Finer Wines than the above are not shipped to this country, the peculiar dryness of No. 2 and 3 find favor at the principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe. Samples may be had at Wholesale Rates.

PORT WINE, 1821 VINTAGE.

A SMALL BIN of 1821s. DECANTERED and sent out in cases of ONE DOZEN PINTS, at Rs. 38 per case.

A Vintage Wine of this class has never before been sent out to India for sale, and when it is known that the same Vintage Port realizes in the London market, wholesale, 120s. per doz. Quarts, the price it is quoted at here will not be considered high.

PAYNE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.

BASS'S BEER.

Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.
KILDERKINS AND HOGSHEADS.

Messes should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.
Bottled by Sparks Moline,
Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux:—

Claret.—Medoc St. Julien	each case 4 doz.	Rs. 10	per doz.
Do. Pauillac	„ 4 „	„ 12	„
1864 Mouton d'Armaillacq	„ 1 „	„ 15	„
1864 Chateau Larose	„ 1 „	„ 20	„
1864 Chateau Lafite	„ 1 „	„ 25	„
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	„ 1 „	„ 22	„
Do. 10	„ 1 „	„ 30	„
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	„ 1 „	„ 20	„
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's yellow seal	„ 2 „	„ 16	„
Do. green	„ 2 „	„ 18	„
Do. Amontillado	„ 2 „	„ 26	„
Robertson's brown seal	„ 1 „	„ 14	„
Do. blue do.	„ 1 „	„ 16	„

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry	Rs. 30 per doz.
„ Port	„ 30 „
Delbruck Fils' St. Jullien Claret	„ 12 „
M. P. Guimaraen's Sherry	„ 20 „
„ „ old Pale dry.	„ 28 „
„ „ Claret	„ 14 „
„ „ Superior	„ 26 „
J. Sandbach & Son's Sherry	„ 24 „
Wauchope Moodie & Hope's Sherry	„ 25 „
Langguth and Kayser's Sparkling Moselle, Nonpareil	„ 30 „
„ and Kayser's Sparkling Moselle Muscatel	„ 24 „
„ „ „ Plain	„ 22 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,

WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

Bordeaux (a sound Breakfast Wine	per doz.	qts	Rs. 8 0
Do	„	qts	„ 9 0
Do (old)	„	qts	„ 10 8
Do do	„	pts	„ 6 8
St. Estephé Medoc (recommended)	„	qts	„ 12 0
St. Julien do	„	qts	„ 13 0
Do do	„	pts	„ 7 8
High Wines from	„		Rs. 14 to 30 0
Sherries from	„		„ 16 to 24 0
BRANDY.			
Hennessy's 3 Stars	per doz.		Rs. 30 0
Do 2 do	„		„ 25 0
Do 1 do	„		„ 22 0
Martell's	„		„ 23 0
CHAMPAGNE.			
Champagne Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system patented	„	qts	„ 30 0
Do do do	„	pts	„ 16 0
Old Tom (Swaine & Bords)	„	pts	„ 16 0
Whisky (Irish)	„	pts	„ 15 8
Maraschino	„	pts	„ 18 0
BEER.			
Bass's Beer, Bottled by Stone	per doz.	qts	Rs. 6 0
Do do do	„	pts	„ 4 0
Tennents Beer, 1st quality	„	qts	„ 5 0
Do do do	„	pts	„ 3 [illegible]
PORTER.			
Tennent's Porter	per doz.	qts	Rs. [illegible]
Do do	„	pts	[illegible]
Vermouth Noilly Prat	„	qts	„ 15 [illegible]
Do do	„	pts	[illegible]

Bills paid within one month of delivery will be considered as Cash Payment, and we shall allow 2 per cent. discount.

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines, and Spirits and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby give NOTICE, that their PARTNERSHIP connection CEASED on the 1st INSTANT by mutual consent.

KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS.
MANOCKJEE SAPOORJEE KAKA.

Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—BEAUTIFUL TRANSPARENCIES for the illumination FOR SALE may be seen at Khetwaddy 12th Lane, near Grant Road Theatre.

McLEOD, HORDEN & Co.

26th February 1870.

COLOURED FIRES, entirely free from smell. To illuminate the above may be had from

E. D. HAYGARTH,
Theatre Royal.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF KHAMGAUM RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after MONDAY, the 7th March, the KHAMGAUM STATE RAILWAY will be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC. Passengers and Goods will be booked and invoiced between Khamgaum and the principal Stations on the G. I. P. Railway.

By an arrangement sanctioned by Government, the G. I. P. R. Company will work the Khamgaum Railway as part of their own system.

Rates and Fares and all information can be obtained from the undersigned, and for times of Trains see the published Time Bills of this date.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st March 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

JUBBULPORE EXTENSION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Extension of the Railway between BEERH and SOHAGPORE will be OPENED for PASSENGER TRAFFIC on and after TUESDAY the 8th March, and that the Extension through from SOHAGPORE to JUBBULPORE will be opened for GOODS' TRAFFIC only on and after TUESDAY the 8th March, and for PASSENGER TRAFFIC on and after FRIDAY the 1st April.

From the 1st April the arrangements which have been made for through booking and invoicing of Passenger and Goods' Traffic between the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways will come into force.

The times of Trains and other particulars as to through booking arrangements will shortly be published, and the rates and fares and all information can be obtained of the undersigned.

The Notices dated 21st February are modified by this announcement.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st March 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

—OIL.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of COCOANUT and CASTOR OIL required by the Company for twelve months from the 1st day of April next. To be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered; the average monthly consumption being about thirty tons of each description.

Sealed tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Oil," and which must specify the rate per cwt. (including all charges) delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of March next.

A sample bottle of Oil must accompany each tender.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 (to be returned to those whose offers are not accepted) must be made by each person tendering, and the persons whose tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and find such further security for the due fulfilment thereof as the Company may demand.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Byculla Store's Office, 14th February 1870.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to THURSDAY the 17th instant, at one o'clock P.M., from parties wishing to SUPPLY a STEAMER (say 800 tons) or Sailing Vessel (say 1,100 tons) for TRANSPORT PURPOSES, to proceed to Kurrachee and back.

Tenders should specify a lump sum for each vessel for the trip. Ventilation to be cut and such Cabins, Fittings, &c., removed from the 'tween decks (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the Owners.

Fittings, Coal, Water and Provisions will be provided by Government, but such Water Casks and Tanks as may belong to the vessels should be available if required, and the tenders should specify to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

The vessel accepted will require to be docked (if necessary), ballasted, and ready for final survey by the 22nd instant.

The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to Charter-parties as well as to counterparts of vessels taken up to be borne by the Agents or Owners or Masters tendering.

The Agent for Transport will furnish any further necessary information to parties tendering.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 1st March 1870.

NOTICES.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY & COMPANY,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders. Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c. &c.	Rs.
The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings:—cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, eraser, penknife, scissors, silver pencil and penholder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6½)	108
The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX, with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7)	10
The "LADIES" PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded top, covered with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lined with satin-wood, sunk handle, long tubular hinges. Mordan's lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two ink-stands, Morocco blotting cases, &c.	84
The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writing slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches	84
The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by 10 in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles	40

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9½ by 6 by 2½ inches:—

	Rs.
In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia ......from	18
The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE, octavo, fluted Roan, double-action lock fitted	10
THE ELGIN WRITING CASE ......Cash price	22

The Elgin Writing Case, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning has been pronounced "the best Writing Case ever invented."

TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock	
TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by 8½ by 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks	36
LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, extra gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation	52
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock	30
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco	21
TRAVELLER'S QUARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco with lock	10

"AS EASY AS A B C—AS SIMPLE AS 1 2 3."

THE A B C PATENT DESPATCH BOX.

	Rs.
No. 2. 13 inches by 8 inches, and 6½ inches deep, Japanned Tin, with Lock	24
No. 3. 10 inches by 7½ inches, and 6¼ inches deep, in cloth	8

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAGS, &c.,

For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Silvered Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance of Room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.
Large size, best Morocco, 120 Rs.

	Rs.
Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong Grained Leather ......each from	8
"COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen ......each from	8
LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in best Morocco Leather, lined with Silk, finished in the best style, in three sizes beautifully fitted. Rs. 26, Rs. 34, and	38
LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco, with Embossed border, very pretty	42
The "TATTING" Companion, baloon shape, Morocco and Silk, fitted	12
Very Elegant Ladies' WORK CASES, in bright Grained Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and fitted	36
ELEGANT CASES, fitted with Instruments, Cutlery, &c., for Ladies' use, in Russia leather	18
Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, beautifully finished, in Morocco leather, lined with Silk	12
Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco, with Gilt mounts	14
Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with three bottles, lock, with spring at the back of the lid	18

DESKS, WRITING SETS, and WORK BOXES

An elegant assortment in Walnut-wood, Rose-wood, and Coromandel-wood, plain or inlaid, or richly ornamented with Metal Mounts in new and elegant styles.

	Rs. Rs.
Walnut-wood WRITING DESKS, brass bound, lined with Leather	11 and 16
Walnut Wood ditto, round top, inlaid, 12 and 14 inch	20 and 28
REGENCY DESKS, Walnut, inland with Tulip-wood	18 and 22

SPLENDIDLY ORNAMENTED
ENVELOPE BOXES AND BLOTTERS,
EN SUITE,
Suitable for Presentation, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 120 per set

	Rs. Rs.
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Walnut-wood, Round top, inlaid with fancy-wood, fitted and lined with Silk...10,	15 and 20
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Flat Top, beautifully inlaid	22 and 26
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Coromandel-wood, gilt "ROPE" pattern, with Wedgwood Ware Medallion centre	
BOOKSLIDES, in solid Walnut, Satin-wood, Amboyna-wood, plain or carved, single or double Slides, each from.	5 to 10

PLAYING CARDS, CHESS & DRAUGHT BOARDS, &c.

	Per Pack.	Per Dozen Packs.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Good serviceable PLAYING CARDS	1 0	10 0
Superior PLAYING CARDS	1 8	15 0
Extra Fine PLAYING CARDS	2 0	20 0
Very Highly Finished PLAYING CARDS	2 8	25 0

THE ROYAL GAME OF BEZIQUE.

	Rs. as.
Two Players—Two Packs of Cards, two enamelled Leather Markers, Guide and Rules by Cavendish, contained in an ornamental Cloth-covered Case, complete	4 0
Three Players—Three Packs of coloured Highlander Cards, three enamelled Leather Markers, Guide and Rules by Cavendish, contained in an ornamental Cloth-covered Case, complete	6 0

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET.

"IN VINO VERITAS."

GRAPE-WINE COGNAC.

Warranted the Pure and Unadulterated Product
OF THE
BEST GRAPE-WINE
FROM THE
COGNAC DISTRICTS IN FRANCE.

All the GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES here enumerated are warranted to have been BOTTLED at COGNAC; the chance of adulteration by London, Liverpool, or Glasgow bottling, and the possibility of a mixture with Hamburg or Holland alcoholic abominations, are thereby avoided. The importance of having the Grape-Wine Brandies bottled at Cognac cannot be over-rated.

Many kinds of spirits, distilled from carrots, potatoes, beetroot, damaged malt, rice, the residuum of apples and pears, (after the cider or perry has been drawn off,) and various other distillations mixed with the roots of calamus aromaticu, and sundry chemical flavourings, are sold in India under the names of Brandy, and are in every way injurious to the unoffending consumer.

The Public of India are recommended to adhere to well-known celebrated French brands, which can be guaranteed as furnishing

PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY, without any chance of people being half poisoned by vile compounds specially made up to deceive the purchaser and to secure large and extortionary profits.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay, can, for cash only supply the following celebrated Brandies at the moderate rates quoted, and are prepared to vouch that all are of

PURE GRAPE-WINE EXTRACTION, and are perfectly free from any extraneous additions whatever

BEST GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES.

(Warranted Cognac Bottled.)

	Per Dozen Rs.
DENIS MOUNIE'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	28
EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 1	34
EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 2	28
HENNESSY'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	28
KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Fine Cognac)	22
KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Pale "In vino veritas" Brand)	22
* KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Vieux Cognac)	36

* An exceptional product. Originally of the highest flavour and character, its careful preservation in bulk for eighteen years has gradually imparted to it a Tone and Softness which render it a superb Brandy. For an Invalid, or for any highly organised palate demanding great delicacy of flavour as well as wholesome stimulant, this Brandy cannot be surpassed.

MARTELL'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	28
PINET CASTILLON'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	28
JULES ROBINS'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	28

The close uniformity of the prices for these noted, pure, and well-tried brands, will show that PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY can be purchased at the moderate rates annexed for cash payment.

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulcted to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require indefinite credit.

NEW INDIAN
SOLID PIANOFORTES.

Full Compass, Square, admirable tone, touch, and finish, thoroughly secured, manufactured throughout of solid Mahogany. From Rs. 575 each.

SYMPATHETIC
GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Rs. 850 each.

HARMONIUMS.
From Rs. 110 to Rs. 850 each.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BACK BAYS and Freres were inquired for at Rs. 560 and 175.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	182½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	320
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,096	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	136
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11½d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99⅞
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	99⅞
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	221

CALCUTTA.

(From TOULMIN & Co.'s WEEKLY CIRCULAR, Feb. 28.)

If anybody wants to buy Rosin-Lac in the proportion noticed in the last number of this Circular, they can be supplied with any quantity at Rs. 10 to 12 per bazar maund deliverable in genuine Shellac cases, and, considering that common Native Shellac is worth Rs. 20 per bazar maund, the imitation article looks cheap.

In the matter of damp Lacdye, referred to in the last issue of this Circular, shippers may be surprised to learn that any Dye having a damp or moist appearance, or in other words, not thoroughly dry, must contain at least 7 to 8 per cent of water, whereas it may be mentioned that the loss in weight in the DT Tye does not exceed 1 per cent. After this date attention will be drawn to the marks that come to market in a damp state.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—Has advanced 1/16d. during the week and closes firm at quotations.

FREIGHTS.—To Great Britain have declined 5s. and to America 1 dlr. per ton during the week, and a further fall in the rates is not improbable owing to the unprecedented scarcity of the export staples, the more than ample supply of tonnage in Port for present wants, and the likelihood of an increase to the available tonnage in consequence of a fair wind which may bring in ships already overdue. Tonnage engagements for Europe, America, and the Coast during the week have been on a large scale considering the small stocks of Produce in the bazars. The unfixed tonnage in Port has decreased during the week from 19 to 17,000 register tons, and at Bombay the unfixed tonnage is 86,000 tons.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 5.

England, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.

Duck, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

Collins, Infantry, Veterinary Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Giraud, Assistant Surgeon, 19th Hussars, on duty, from Nynee Tal.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 5.

Rammell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Cambridge, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Drew, Lieutenant, 5th Fusiliers, on medical certificate, to England.

Blake, Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Staff, on medical certificate, to England.

Beynon, Major, Political Agent, Jeypore, on furlough, to England.

Cotton, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.

Yates, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.

Rainey, Major, 4th Madras Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

Barnard, Colonel, 96th Regiment, on leave, to England.

Collins, Infantry, Veterinary Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to Poona.

Boult, Assistant Surgeon, 103rd Fusiliers, on duty, to Deolalee.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 5th Mar. 1870.

Captain H A Hobson, Officiating Quarter Master 22nd N I performed the duties of Wing Officer in addition to his own from the 7th to 12th February 1870.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 19th February 1870:—

Lieutenant Colonel R D Hassard, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 21st N I or Marine Battalion.

Lieutenant C A Cunningham, Staff Corps, Adjutant 30th N I or Jacob's Rifles.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed examination in the native languages as follows:—

Hindoostani—Lower Standard, Schoolmaster J C Gainher, Sappers and Miners.

Marathi—Sergeant W Proctor, Public Works Department.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

25th Foot—Surgeon W L Farmer, to Bombay, for 30 days from date of departure, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Indian Medical Service—Assistant Surgeon H A Lewis, to Bombay, from 1st March to 31st March 1870 on medical certificate, in extension.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Mar. 2.)

Mr. Charles Paget Carmichael, Magistrate and Collector of Budaon, is appointed to be Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces.

Mr. Severin Alexander Campbell, officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, of the 1st grade, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Captain Alfred Thornton Davis, resigned.

Mr. Major Henry Court, C.S.I., is appointed to be Commissioner of the Meerut Division.

Mr. Francis Otway Mayne, C.B., is appointed to be Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, vice Mr. Court.

Mr. Edward Charles Buck, Settlement Officer at Cawnpore, is transferred in the same capacity to Ferruckabad.

Mr. John Hill Twigg, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, will revert to his substantive appointment as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, with effect from the date on which Mr. Charles Warren Mellor reported his return from leave to Europe.

Mr. Charles Warren Mellor, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, who has reported his return from leave to Europe, is posted to Jounpore.

Mr. Henry Anthony Harrison is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Humeerpore.

Mr. Swinton Samuel Melville, officiating Magistrate and Collector, Humeerpore, is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Budaon, with effect from the date on which he may receive charge from Mr. Carmichael.

Mr. William Ralph Benson is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Budaon, vice Mr C. P. Carmichael, but will continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Jounpore.

Assistant Surgeon James Cleghorn, M.D., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, in the Military Department, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Azimgurh.

Six months' leave of absence to Europe, on private affairs, is granted to Mr. Edward Ellis Rogers, Professor of Mathematics in the Benares College, with effect from the 1st March, or subsequent date.

Mr. Fredrick Henvey is appointed to officiate as Secretary to Government, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 24th Feb.

Mr. John Hellinge Lloyd is appointed to officiate as Junior Secretary to Government, vice Mr. Henvey.

Mr. Charles James Lyall is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to Government, vice Mr. Lloyd.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	£1 17s 6d. Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d. „
	Wooden Ships „	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolans & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 17s. 6d. to £4 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Nowanuggur, Mar. 1.
5	Comorin (s)	Turner	Kurrachee, Mar. 2.
	Ophelia	Strickland	Liverpool, Nov. 17.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Goa, Mar. 3.
	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Nowanuggur, Mar. 1.
	Busheer (s)	Hutcheson	Veravul, Mar. 4.
	Art Union	Mardon	London, Nov. 3.
	Proserpine	Brogner	London, Nov. 10.
6	Baroda (s)	Parish	Suez, Feb 21.
	Sir J. B. Carnac (s)	Guizler	Bhownuggur, March 4.
	Reunion	Fermaud	Aden, Jan. 1.
	Eastern Bell	McBride	Liverpool, Oct. 22.
	Adria	Larze	Muscat, Feb. 25.
	Hindoostan		Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Zuleika	Thomson	Galle.
	Kennington	Colquhoun	Madras.
	Jessie Jamieson	Bell	Vizagapatam.
	Northumbrian	Piggie	Havre.
	Euterpe	Cosens	Rangoon.
	F. B. Ord	Walker	Galle.
	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Aden and Suez.
	H. M. S. Euphrates	Carne	Aden and Suez.
	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Malabar Coast.

The barque Tropique, Banneford, to Pondicherry, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last—
Ship River Krishna, to Calcutta.
Ship Ambrose, to Liverpool.
Steamer Taptee, to Cutch.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 28 Legion of Honor ... Williams ... Liverpool, Oct 31
Stockbridge ... Ricketts ... Melbourne, Jan 11.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 28 Hippolyta ... — ... —
Czarewitch ... — ... —

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 25 Deccan (s) ... Kellock ... Galle
28 Arabia (s) ... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 26 Deccan (s) ... Kellock ... Calcutta.
Ethiopia (s) ... McCallum ... Rangoon.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

NOTICE.—LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have received Cards of Invitation are informed, that the Reception at Government House, Parell, on the occasion of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH'S VISIT to BOMBAY will take place at half-past 9 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING, the 11th of March, and the Ball at half-past 9 on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 16th of March.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN are requested to bring two Cards with their names "legibly" written thereon, one to be delivered to the Attendant at the door and the other to the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.

FULL DRESS.
J. G. GRAHAM,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.

Govt. House, Parell, 3rd March 1870.

VISIT of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE of EDINBURGH.—NOTICE.—Referring to former Advertisements, NOTICE is hereby given, that the FLOWER SHOW will OPEN about 5-30 P.M. on MONDAY the 14th March, when H.R.H. will visit the Victoria Gardens.

Only a limited number of Tickets will be issued for that evening. Price Rs 15 each.

APPLICATION for TICKETS to be made in writing to the undersigned not later than the 8th March. Each application should give the name and address of every person for whose admission a Ticket is required. Tickets will not be transferable.

Particulars regarding admission on days subsequent to the 14th March will be hereafter notified.

W. GRAY, M.B., Secretary.

Town Hall, Bombay, 28th Feb. 1870.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—REGATTA PRIZES.—WINNERS of PRIZES will please call at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine H M Dockyard on MONDAY or TUESDAY, when, on application to Mr. Nanabhoy in that office, they will receive orders on the Honorary Treasurer for the amounts they are entitled to.

JAMES RANKEN, } Joint Honorary
EDWARD DOERING, } Secretary.

Bombay, 4th March 1870.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed the next ASSEMBLY will take place on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 9 o'clock, at Mr C. Peile's House, Breach Candy, kindly lent for the occasion.

H. J. STOCK, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

Marine Lines, 4th March.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

KING—February 19th, at Chittagong, the wife of Mr. Arthur King, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

PRICE—February 18th, at Lucknow, the wife of Lieutenant Ralph Anstruther Price, 9th Regiment N. I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SIMSON—INGLIS—March 1st, at St. Andrew's Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. James Williamson, M.A., Robert Simson, Esq., Secretary to Government, North-West Provinces, to Amy, eldest daughter of John Inglis, Esq., Senior Member, Board of Revenue.

DEATHS.

CALDECOT—February 27th, at Kussowlie, Captain Cuthbert Caldecot, of the 106th Light Infantry, aged 30 years.

BICKERS—February 28th, at Agra, Julian Lilly, child of John and Margaret Bickers, aged 5 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1870.

IN the review in our columns of Mr. West's pamphlet regarding the Land Question in Ireland, the writer pointed out one test to which the daily increasing wealth of the people is sure to expose the system of land tenure under the Bombay Revenue Survey. There may come a time when the rights of occupancy of whole villages may be purchased from the present holders of fields by one capitalist. The moral and economical advantages of the present democratic system would then cease as the village community descended from the status of landowners to be mere tenants at will. The magic of property would then be wanting to spur on the cultivators towards improvement; the purchaser of the rights of occupancy would be able to exact what rents he pleased; the tenancies being the result of recent contract, no tenant rights could be pleaded against the superior holder. Similar to the Khote villages in other respects, these villages would be infinitely worse in that the actual cultivators would have no right whatever to the soil. Feeling the well known Hindoo attachment to the village, and the land which had been held aforetime by his fathers, the ryot would submit to the most galling interference with his private affairs rather than emigrate elsewhere. Thus there would be an opening for the petty tyranny and intrigues which usually torment the inhabitants of an Inam village. The blind supporters of the Bombay Survey have hitherto argued on the assumption that the two or three hundred khates or occupancies which make up the lands of a village will never get into the hands of one or two rich men. They have ignored the fact that in a good many Khaloa villages, the best part of the land is mortgaged to sowkars from Gujerat or Marwar. Interest at 24 per cent. on a loan soon equals the amount of the principal, and the money-lenders know well how to evade the equitable provision of the Hindoo shaster that the interest shall never exceed it at any one time. The ryot sees no prospect of ever paying off: the sowkar patiently duns him for about three years, when he sometimes becomes apprehensive about limitation and files a suit for foreclosure. Anxious as the Mofussil Bench may be to protect the weaker party, and liberal as the rulings of the High Court have been in bringing good English Equity to his rescue, the mortgagee generally has a good case and wins his suit. In many instances, the ryot voluntarily surrenders his lands and keeps on cultivating it as tenant of his creditor without forcing the matter into court at all. We have described the manner in which the change from small to large properties is now progressing. It is less apparent because the sowkars are very numerous throughout the Deccan, and the means of each are usually small. The time is, however, coming when the change will be greatly accelerated. Land has, in a large number of talookas, become almost a monopoly, and is daily rising in estimation as a desirable investment. The pleasure of coercing one's fellow creatures is not confined to the owners of serfs; and with the spread of political sympathies through society, there will be more purchasers of villages for the sake of the power and estimation which being a landlord gives. There will be any number of khotes and inamdars whose tenants have no tenant rights. This is the state of many zamindari villages in Bengal. There the Collector makes no Jummabundi;—the rent payable by the zemindar is an unvarying entry in the Treasury accounts. While in Bombay Jummabundi is something. It is a noble sight in the Maratha Desh when the village community of several hundred persons come up to the Saheb's tent, obsequious to him, they need be obseqious to no other person for each man of them is a khatedar, a landowner in direct correspondence with Government, a vestryman in all village affairs, entitled to speak at caste meetings, and besides the head of a family whose numbers always have a tendency to exceed his house room. Of such a peasantry, industrious, brave, and respectable, any country may well be proud. In pitiable contrast are the labourers on the large Wurg estates in North Canara, who have usually no interest in the soil, but in spite of the abolition of slavery continue in the position of serfs, whether born in the house of the Brahman proprietor or hired from a distance.

We have already mentioned one cause which prevents the accumulation of the land in a few hands, viz., the absence of large fortunes. The capital of a millionaire is soon distributed into fractions by operation of the law of partition and the dislike to favour one son at the expense of the others. This cause is, however, likely to decrease in its influence as the country grows in wealth. And therefore we are again constrained to ask the Revenue Survey Department how they expect to keep up the system of small properties as capital accumulates and is spent on adding house to house and field to field.

The only answer that suggests itself is derived from contemplation of the Hindoo law of inheritance and succession. This law looks with jealousy on any transfer of ancestral property from the family unless the sale or mortgage be made in order to raise funds for a legitimate expense in which the whole family is interested. A transfer without consideration or for the benefit of one of the brethren alone may be made null and void. The children as soon as born have an inherent right in the family property which the father cannot deprive them of. Hence every intending purchaser or mortgagee examines very carefully to ascertain whether all the persons interested consent to the transfer; the great complexity of interests under the Hindoo family system makes landed security much less desirable than it is thought to be in England. In India the purchaser is alway in danger of a claim being urged against him by some members of the family until the law of limitation steps in. And in this way many lands are recovered out of the hands of the sowkars.

The same law of partition again operates to split up estates as fathers die and sons grow up; and this system of small fortunes brings down the status of the landowners to that of ordinary well-to-do people. Under it a territorial aristocracy cannot easily grow up; there is a constant interchange of ranks, and the insolvent meerasdar knows that he may recover his position by dint of saving. The survey has slightly interfered with the law of partition; but the latter was again upheld by an Act of the Legislative Council in 1868 which rectified mistakes in the Survey Act of 1865.

H. M. S. DRYAD left the harbour yesterday morning to assist H. M. S. Star to Bombay.

WE hear that an address is to be presented to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh by the Chiefs of Kattyawar.

WE regret to announce the death at Kussowlie, on Feb. 27, of Captain Cuthbert Caldecot, of the 106th Light Infantry.

SIR SALAR JUNG will probably visit Calcutta before he returns to Hyderabad, and after completing his tour through the North-Western Provinces.

H. M. S. Indian troopship Euphrates left Bombay for Suez on Saturday, after undergoing the repairs necessary in consequence of the collision in the harbour.

THE latest telegrams which have reached Government report (says the "Pioneer" of the 3rd) all quiet at Muscat, with no immediate prospect of disturbance.

A GERMAN paper states that, at St. Polten, on Feb. 6 one Mathias Schlagintweit died at the age of 126 years. Of his numerous descendants only six, four grandchildren and two great grandchildren, survive.

THERE is a whisper, says a home paper, that the Queen is preparing a companion work to the "Life of the Prince Consort." The subject may naturally be surmised, and it will have the deepest interest for the nation. Mr. Theodore Martin is said to be engaged upon the work.

THE 95th Regiment from Mhow marched into Khundwah on Saturday morning headed by their fine band, and will take the rail for Bombay to-morrow evening for Colaba. The regiment is expected to arrive at the Boree Bunder on the morning of the 10th March.

A DETACHMENT of the 7th Queen's Fusiliers, consisting of three companies, under the command of Major Herbert, arrived at Khundwah from Saugor on the 3rd instant, and will take rail for Poona this afternoon, arriving at their destination either to-morrow afternoon or early on Wednesday morning.

WE understand that, having been found perfect, after rigid tests, the Bombay and Aden section of the submarine cable has been formally handed over by the representative of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company to the representative of the British Indian Telegraph Company.

THE following telegram was, on the 1st instant, received in Calcutta by Mr. Watkins from the Committee of Inquiry into the affairs of the Albert Insurance Office:—"London, February 25, 1870. Large meeting agree reconstruction, Court orders liquidators to return premium received. Try and keep policy-holders together."

HIS HIGHNESS THE JAM OF NOWANUGGUR intends to place at the disposal of Government about half a lac of rupees to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh by erecting some works of public utility. H. H. the Thackore of Bhownuggur has, as we anticipated the other day, placed at the disposal of the local Government a lac of rupees for a similar purpose.

TWENTY-THREE gentlemen have been competing at Chelsea for the ten appointments in the Indian Medical Service. The *Lancet* says—"A much larger number was expected at one time, but many lost heart on account of the small number of vacancies, and would not face the trial. An Armenian gentleman, from Calcutta, is among the candidates, but there are no Hindoos this time."

THE Duke of Edinburgh and suite were to leave Cawnpore at 11-30 P.M. on the 6th, pass Allahabad at 4-45 A.M. on the 7th (to-day), breakfast at Mujgowan, lunch at Sehora, and reach Jubbulpore at 4 P.M. There His Royal Highness will meet the Viceroy, open the North-Eastern Extension of the G. I. P. Railway, and honour the banquet given by the G. I. P. Railway Company with his presence, all on the same day.

A GENTLEMAN in Mayence gave his servant maid the following "character" the other day:—"The bearer has been in my house a year—*minus* eleven months. During that time she has shown herself diligent—at the house-door: frugal—in work; mindful—of herself; prompt—in excuses; friendly—towards men; faithful—to her lovers; and honest—when everything had vanished." No doubt the services of this attractive creature have been in immense request wherever she has exhibited her wonderful certificate.

H. H. MAHARAJAH HOLKAR arrived at Khundwah on Saturday morning *en route* to Jubbulpore, and was to have been joined by the Governor General's Agent, Central India, Colonel Daly, C.B., from Indore yesterday, when the whole party would take train to meet the Viceroy and H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh at Jubbulpore to open the railway. The Maharajah will not come on to Bombay, but return to his capital, Indore, about the 15th or 16th instant; he is accompanied by an immense retinue of followers, the commander-in-chief of his army, the dewan of his Court, and his chief vakeel.

A CURIOUS circumstance, mentioned by a correspondent of the "Pioneer" who was present at the tiger-hunt given by Sir Jung Bahadoor to the Duke of Edinburgh, is that the Maharajah's elephants were manœuvred by sound of bugle. Upwards of 300 of these animals, at first in loose formation, cautiously surrounded a very considerable area, somewhere in which the tiger was known to lurk. In obedience to bugle-call the *mahouts* gradually converged, assuming closer order as the circle became smaller, until at last the elephants were almost shoulder to shoulder, with their heads facing inwards towards the doomed tiger whose spirit may justifiably feel some consolation of vanity at the pomp and circumstance with which he was circumvented, assailed, and slain.

"WE announced some time since," says the "Overland Mail" of the 11th ultimo, "that the following colonels, who are the seniors on the list, have been submitted to the Horse Guards for the rank of major-general:—Col. A. R. Manson, Bombay Infantry; Col. Sir A. T. Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I. Madras Staff Corps; Col. H. J. Barr, Bombay Staff Corps; Col. W. T. Hughes, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps; Col. D. Hodson, C.B., Madras Staff Corps; Col. J Forbes, C.B., Bombay Cavalry. There is not the slightest doubt that these officers will receive their promotion, although there is, for some reason, delay in their being gazetted. What may be done afterwards is at least uncertain; but we think it is probable some alteration will be made in the Royal Warrant before further promotions, beyond those specified above, are sanctioned."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 2ND MARCH.

IN the House of Commons last night, Mr. Grant Duff declined to give Colonel Sykes returns of the application of the commutation pensions (sic) payable from the revenues of India since the Act of 1868. The Honourable Mr. Annesly asked why the 101st and 102nd Regiments have been placed on roster for home service before the regiments who were in India at the time of the amalgamation. Mr. Vivian replied and said, that the Duke of Cambridge had decided that one non-purchase corps should return annually from India, as it was undesirable that the whole of the non-purchase corps should be at home at once, so it was arranged that the first regiment on foreign service should return as the last came home, thus enabling the officers of those regiments to exchange in their own branch of the service, otherwise non-purchase officers, desirous of exchanging, would have to do so into purchase regiments.

GERMANY.

The North German Parliament have voted for the abolition of capital punishment, notwithstanding the opposition of Count Bismarck.

LONDON, 3RD MARCH.

Mr. Cardwell has announced that it is decided to organize a corps of artizans in every regiment for the manufacture of necessaries for the troops.

The War Office have appointed a committee to consider the question of promotion in non-purchase corps.

The s. s. Brazilian has passed through the Suez Canal.

The transport Jumna has arrived at Suez.

LONDON, 1ST MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull. Fair Dhollera 9¾d.

The Manchester Market is quiet, but prices are drooping.

7 lbs. Shirtings .... 9s. 3d.
8¼ „ „ .... 10s. 9d.
40s Mule Twist, 1s. 4½d.

LONDON, 2ND MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull. Fair Dhollera 9¾d.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight, 1s. 11½d.

LONDON, 3RD MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull. Fair Dhollera 9¾d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending 3rd March show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£11,375,000
Bills discounted	£19,437,500
Cash	£20,000,000

At the periodical biddings held for Government Bills on India, £352,000 were allotted to Calcutta and £35,000 to Madras. The minimum rate fixed was 1s. 11d. Tenders received 63 per cent. above in full.

The steamers Kaffraria, Robert Home, and Hooghly have passed the Suez Canal.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S TRIP TO MADRAS.

WE believe that after his visit to Bombay H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh will proceed to Beypore in the s.s. Dacca. That steamer was hauled into dock on Saturday to undergo the necessary preparations.

THE FETE AT ELEPHANTA.

WE learn that active arrangements are being made in view of the Fete at Elephanta. A staff of men are on the Island making the necessary preparations, and we learn that the s.s. Dalhousie will proceed thither to-day for the accommodation of the carpenters who are preparing the landing place. There seems to be some doubt as to whether the shipping in the harbour will provide the boats necessary for the double line on the Prince's return. At any rate we believe there will be an immense bonfire on the occasion.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.

HIS HIGHNESS PRAGMALJEE, the Rao of Kutch, arrived in Bombay on Saturday afternoon, when he was received by a deputation from Government and by an immense gathering of Kutchees resident in Bombay. The train arrived at a few minutes before five and the station at the time was crowded—sofas, couches, and chairs being provided for several hundreds of Kutchees, many of whom are now, or a few years ago had the reputation of being, among the richest men in Bombay—whilst, beyond the guard of honour outside and stretching far out on the way to Malabar Hill, the road and adjoining eminences were crowded with carriages and enthusiastic Kutchees. The deputation from Government in attendance at the station consisted of the Chief Secretary and the Political Secretary to Government, the Brigadier General Commanding the Garrison, a member of His Excellency the Governor's Personal Staff, and the Oriental Translator to Government; and a guard of honour of one company, with regimental colours, fife and drum, was furnished by the Marine Battalion, under a British officer. On the arrival of the Rao he was received by the deputation from Government and a committee from his Bombay "subjects," and at once conducted to his carriage. Several carriages, each drawn by four horses, were in waiting, the most of the Bombay omnibuses too had been chartered for the occasion, and all drove off in fine style past the guard of honour and through the immense crowd of spectators—a salute of seventeen guns being fired from the saluting battery. The bungalow of Mr. Dwarkadass Vussonjee, on Malabar Hill, had been placed at the disposal of the reception committee of the Kutchees, and their Rao is now residing there. On Saturday evening it was visited by hundreds of Kutch people all eager to see their chief. And so they might, for the Rao is a handsome, intelligent looking man, sprightly not stolid, and, we should imagine, as fond of sports and exercise as he is said to be. He is a Rajpoot by religion we believe, and strangely enough neither he nor any of his predecessors for, we are told, fourteen generations had travelled beyond the boundaries of Kutch. At night there was a grand illumination at the bungalow. Over the entrance gateway was a device "Welcome Maharaja Pragmaljee Bahadoor" brightly illuminated with gas, then in front of the house were two large transparencies in which the royal insignia and St. George and the Dragon were represented, whilst in a third one erected on the balcony was a transparency of Her Majesty the Queen. These transparencies (which had been prepared by Messrs. Sykes and Dwyer) made an immense blaze and contrasted finely with the hundreds of lamps hung round the garden. We understand that the Kutchees will take an opportunity before the Rao leaves Bombay to present him with an address and nuzzerana.

His Highness Rajaram Maharaj Chhutruputtee, the Raja of Kolhapoor, also arrived in Bombay on Saturday afternoon. The train by which His Highness came arrived at the Byculla station at half-past three. On alighting he was received by a deputation from Government, consisting of the Chief Secretary and the Political Secretary to Government, the Brigadier General Commanding the Garrison, a member of His Excellency the Governor's Personal Staff, and the Oriental Translator to Government. A guard of honour (a company of the 22nd N. I., with band and colours) was in attendance. His Highness was conducted to his residence by the deputation—a salute of 19 guns being fired from the saluting battery.

His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur arrived at Bombay by sea at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, and landed at the Government Dockyard Pier. A deputation, consisting of a staff officer of the Garrison, a member of His Excellency the Governor's Personal Staff, and the Oriental Translator to Government, was present to receive His Highness, and Captain Robinson, Superintendent of Marine, was also in attendance. A guard of honour, fifty men of the 22nd N. I., was on parade on the occasion. On landing His Highness was received by the deputation and conducted to his residence, and a salute of eleven guns was fired.

MALTA prefers a Civil to a Military Governor; and in consequence of the representations of the "Council of Government," it seems not improbable that General Sir Patrick Grant, personally popular though he is, will be recalled.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR held a Durbar at Government House, for the reception of the Gaekwar of Baroda, on Saturday morning. There was a good attendance of gentlemen—almost entirely members of different branches of the service—and a fair proportion of ladies. H.E. entered the Durbar Room at about a quarter to twelve accompanied by Mr. Fitzgerald, Private Secretary, and Mr. Wedderburn, of the Political Department. The band played "God Save the Queen," the company rose as His Excellency entered the room, and remained so till the arrival of the Gaekwar. His Highness arrived by the western approach at a few minutes before noon. He was accompanied in a carriage and four by Colonel Barr, the Political Resident at Baroda, Captain Graham, who had been deputed to conduct His Highness, and His Highness's Prime Minister. Another carriage followed with some of the chief officers of the state, the party being accompanied by a numerous retinue of finely mounted attendants and the usual Oriental runners on foot. On nearing Government House the horsemen drew up in line to allow His Highness to pass. A salvo from a battery of artillery hailed the arrival of the Gaekwar, a guard of honour from the 22nd N. I. (with regimental colours) received him with presented arms, and the band struck up appropriate music, as did also the Governor's Band, which was stationed in the rear of the Durbar Room. H. E. the Governor, accompanied as before, received the Gaekwar at the steps to Government House, took his hand and conducted him to the guddee at the head of the Reception Room. The lobby and walls were lined with the Governor's Guard; the company received His Excellency and the Gaekwar, standing, and so remained until they had taken their seats, the Gaekwar on His Excellency's right; whilst trumpets were flourished and the Gaekwar's attendants made their usual proclamations. On the right of the Gaekwar were seated his staff, Colonel Barr and Captain Reeves, and then H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill, the Hon'ble Munguldass Nathobhoy, the Hon'ble A. F. Bellasis, and the Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy; whilst on the left of the Governor were his staff, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs. His Excellency the Governor and H. H. the Gaekwar engaged in conversation through the Oriental Translator and the Political Resident, after which the Governor placed flowers around his visitor's neck, and served him with *pan* and *attar*. These Oriental compliments were received by the Gaekwar with a smile or courteous acknowledgment and the secretaries presented like compliments to His Highness's staff. After a few further remarks in conversation the Governor rose from the guddee and introduced His Highness to the Bishop and the members of the Legislative Council and Judges who were present, and afterwards conducted him to his carriage. H. E. shook hands with the Gaekwar at the steps. His Highness then took his seat, being accompanied as he had arrived except that Captain Assistant Political Resident at Baroda took the place of Captain Graham. As he drove off a salute of twenty-one guns was fired.—We need hardly say that His Highness the Gaekwar was as brilliant as brilliants could make him. His head-dress was a mass of diamonds, and on his chest several rows of diamonds of enormous size, were fringed with numerous emeralds of, we believe, immense value.

H. E. the Governor paid a return visit to H. H. the Gaekwar at his camp on Saturday evening. His Excellency was accompanied by his staff and the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief with his staff, and also Colonel Gill and Colonel Schneider, and the Oriental Translator. On arriving at the camp the Governor and party were hailed with a royal salute and received by the Gaekwar at his tent. After some conversation a short nautch was commenced and then His Highness and his Ministers presented the Governor and the other visitors with flowers, *pan* and *attar*. His Excellency and party then drove off.

OPENING OF THE KHAMGAON RAILWAY BY THE VICEROY.

(BY OUR OWN REPORTER.)

AKOLA, FRIDAY, 4TH MARCH.

SINCE the great impetus given to the cultivation of cotton during the American War, the mart of Khamgaon has been increasing in importance. It has now become one of the largest cotton markets in India, if not itself *the* largest, and being twelve miles from the main line of the G. I. P. Railway, the carting traffic from the mart to the railway has increased to an enormous extent. In order to do away with the necessity of carting the cotton, Government undertook the construction of a railway from Khamgaon to the G. I. P. Railway, which was commenced about eight months ago. This branch line is of the same guage as the main line, so that the railway cotton waggons can be taken to Khamgaon and there laden.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO AKOLA.

The line to Khamgaon has just been finished, and as it was known that His Excellency the Viceroy was to open the connecting link between the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railways at Jubbulpore, advantage was taken of the occasion by Mr. Saunders, Resident at Hyderabad, to ask His Lordship to inaugurate the little State railway to Khamgaon—an invitation which he graciously accepted. The intention of His Excellency to open this railway had been known for some time; but whether His Lordship would find it convenient to stay at Akola was till a few days ago altogether uncertain. Consequently, the time for making preparations for the Viceregal visit has been exceedingly limited. When it was definitely known, however, that Lord Mayo would remain for a day at Akola, Mr. Saunders, British Resident at Hyderabad, and each and all the officers of the Commission set themselves with energy to the work of preparation—a task in which all who are at Akola well know they have succeeded admirably. The kutchery of Mr. Lyall, Chief Commissioner—a very pretty building, by the way—was fitted up for His Excellency's occupation, while a large camp was pitched around the kutchery for His Lordship's staff, the officers of the Commission, and the guests who had been invited by Mr. Saunders to meet His Excellency and be present at the opening of the Khamgaon Railway. Besides these, there was the camp of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, who has been here for some days with Mr. Saunders, and the tents for the troops which had been brought together from different districts in the ceded territory to take part in the proceedings. The white tents, with here and there the neat houses of the officials, and with the fort and town in the distance forms a very pretty view indeed. Then, on Wednesday and Thursday a large number of men were engaged by desire of Sir Salar Jung in erecting a long stretch of trellis work between the kutchery and the main road, and in fixing into this trellis work little earthen cups with oil and wick for the display of illuminations. Chinese lanterns were also brought into requisition, and strung round the verandah and cornices of the kutchery, and along the roads leading to the house.

By noon on Thursday nearly all the preparations were finished; and the great event then was the preparation for the reception of Lord Mayo on his arrival at the station. His Excellency,—who, I may add, took advantage of his being in the vicinity to visit the Hingunghat district—left Wurdah by special train on Thursday morning. The train reached Budnaira in time for breakfast, of which His Excellency partook at that station. At Budnaira the Viceroy was met by Mr. Saunders and Sir Salar Jung, who had gone on by the morning train from Akola with the object of meeting the Viceregal train at Budnaira. It was known that the train would reach Akola about half-past two o'clock, and from one o'clock there was great stir in the camp, all getting ready for the arrival of His Excellency, and shortly after two a very large assemblage of gentlemen had congregated on the platform to receive the Viceroy and to witness his arrival. As is usual on such occasions, the station was gaily decorated with all manner of flags and pennants and flowering plants. Facing the train there was a conspicuous motto on canvas "God Speed Lord Mayo." The display of this might perhaps have been left till the morrow, when His Excellency was departing from the station; but in justice to the stationmaster, who decorated his station well, I must say that a much more appropriate motto was prominent outside the station on a neat little arch—namely, "Welcome Mayo." A full company of the 4th N. I. Hyderabad Contingent, with colours and band, under command of Major Weldon, was drawn up on the platform for the purpose of saluting His Excellency on his arrival, and amongst the numerous gentlemen present on the platform were—Mr. A C. Lyall, Commissioner, East Berar; Major Nembhard, Commissioner, East Berar; Brigadier-General Abbott; Major Hastings Fraser; Colonel Elphinstone; Colonel Wyndham; Captain Trevor, Assistant Resident at Hyderabad; W. C. Hordern, Deputy Commissioner; Major Bushby, Deputy Commissioner; Woon; Major Allardyce, Deputy Commissioner, Booldana; Captain Bell, Deputy Commissioner, Oomrawuttee; Captain Mackenzie, Deputy Commissioner, Bassim; Major Mayne, Secretary, P. W. D., Hyderabad; Dr. Sinclair, Director of Public Instruction; Mr. Mackintosh, of the Educational Department; Major Menzies; Captain Salkeld; Captain LeMesurier; Mr. Dangerfield; Dr. Law; Captain Lane, Inspector General of Police; Captain Jameson, and Meer Reeazub Ali, who accompanied Sir Salar Jung. There were also several distinguished Hydrabad Arab chiefs, amongst which were Oomur-bin Awud, Oomur-bin Ali, Ghalib Jung, and Jooneir Khan, the latter a Pathan jemadar.

The Viceregal train was signalled a few minutes before half-past 3 o'clock. It came under the superintendence of Colonel Trevor, R. E., and Mr. Conder, General Traffic Manager, and in approaching the station fired off twenty-one fog signals, the troops presenting arms on its coming up to the platform. On alighting and walking down the platform Lord Mayo politely acknowledged the greetings of those present, and cordially shook hands with several whom he knew—a ceremony which occupied only a few minutes—and then drove off to his temporary residence. Besides Mr. Saunders and Sir Salar Jung, His Excellency was accompanied in the train by Major Burne, Private Secretary, Hon'ble Maurice Bourke, Captain Lockwood, Aide-de-Camp, Mr. Morrice, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. Ponsonby, Dr. Barnet, Captain Ricketts, and Mr. Muir.

The Viceroy's arrival was announced by the firing of a royal salute by four guns of Major Chamier's battery from Aurungabad, which were placed near the station. These Hyderabad Contingent artillerymen are fine fellows, and fired with great steadiness. Major Chamier himself, who has seen a great deal of service during the mutiny at Gwalior, at Cawnpore, the seige and capture of Lucknow under Lord Clyde, and in several other actions, and who obtained his brevet majority for his distinguished services, has a reputation for taking a very great interest in his battery;—and certainly they made a very fine appearance in passing along on Thursday. This being the first visit of a Governor General to Berar, the people of the province were of course all anxious to see the Great Sahib who rules the entire country and represents Royalty, and the road from the station to the kutchery was crowded by natives. Near the station I noticed a highly picturesque group of men on camels, who I am told are camel policemen, and further on Sir Salar Jung's bodyguard were drawn up in line. The latter are costumed very much like Zouaves, and I am told that the the way in which they came to be dressed in that way was this;—Major Hastings Fraser, Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, and Auditor General of Accounts, Hyderabad Contingent, at one time thought of having the Hyderabad Police dressed *a la Zouave*, and got a specimen costume made with which Sir Salar Jung was so pleased that he had his bodyguard dressed in that style. On His Excellency's arrival at the kutchery, above which the Viceroy's flag now floated, he was received by a squadron of 150 men of the 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent from Hingolee, under command of Colonel H. C. Dowker, Adjutant H. C. Stewart, and a distinguished native officer, Sirdar Bahadoor Rasseldar-Major Ahmed Buksh Khan. After his long journey His Lordship of course retired at once for rest and refreshment.

In the evening the court house, lit up with Chinese lanterns and with the grounds in front illuminated, looked exceedingly pretty. Mr. Saunders, who as I said had made every arrangement for the comfort of his guests, had issued invitations to dinner with Lord Mayo at eight o'clock, and shortly before that time the company commenced to arrive at the kutchery, the large room of which had been fitted up for His Lordship's reception room. By eight o'clock the room was well filled by an assembly of ladies and distinguished Government officials and other gentlemen. His Excellency Sir Salar Jung walked over to the kutchery, preceded by torch-bearers, and accompanied by his suite and was there received by Mr. Saunders and Major Hastings Fraser. I can assure you that the admiration for Salar Jung is not confined to those people in Bombay who had the pleasure of seeing His Excellency on the occasion of his recent visit to our city. He is well known by many of the gentlemen connected with Hyderabad who are here, and all speak of him with the greatest admiration. Last night he came to the reception room, not in the gaudy style which is the greatest desire of most natives of high position, but dressed with great good taste—in a plain white turban and black velvet coat, having gold lace down the front, and diamond buttons and a jewelled belt. He also wore the decoration of the Star of India. His Excellency moved about with freedom amongst the company, shaking hands and conversing with the ladies and gentlemen whom he knew, and displaying an innate gentlemanly feeling, which must be considered most unusual in one who has never till his visit to Bombay travelled further than a few miles from the capital of the Nizam's territory. Sir Salar Jung, however, had the advantage as a young man of visiting daily at the Residency at Hydrabad, and spending his time with the Resident and his family, one of whom is still at Hyderabad in the person of Major Hastings Fraser. The gallant Major, I may say, is as conspicuous here as he was in his Highland garb at the Dress Ball. He towers like a giant Highland Chief, above even the tallest of the well built Hyderabad chiefs here, with whom he is intimately acquainted. This one might expect, since Major Hastings has spent the whole of his twenty-four years' Indian service in Hyderabad. During his long service in Hyderabad and during the mutiny with the Nizam's Cavalry he must have acquired great experience of the character of the chiefs and people. His acquaintance with the Hyderabad chiefs and their respect for him is such that when he walks out and happens to meet any of the chiefs one sees the Oriental custom of offering the sword in token of submission. Major Fraser saw a great deal of service during the mutiny with the Hyderabad Contingent cavalry, and is celebrated for his hand to hand encounter with these soldiers at the general action at Betwa. If you look to his list of services you will see that the gallant Major was brought to notice by Sir Hugh Rose for "unwearied zeal and good service during the whole of the campaign in Central India." Mr. Morris, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Mr. Carnac, and a host of other distinguished men had assembled in the room, when shortly after eight o'clock the Viceroy entered. His Excellency wore the Star of India and the ribbon of that order, and looked as well as when he landed on our shores. Several ladies and gentlemen were introduced to His Lordship after which he led the way to a large dining tent which had been erected only a few yards from the north side of the house. An excellent dinner had been provided, to which upwards of a hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down. It was peculiar, but interesting and certainly highly gratifying, to see Sir Salar Jung, with all the politeness of a courtier, conduct a lady to dinner, and also quite as interesting to see several of His Excellency's suit at the dinner tables,—a sight which must have dumb-foundered the natives who were curiously watching the proceedings. During dinner the Viceroy was exceedingly happy, and I may tell you that he has been highly pleased with his visit to the district and his reception here. The band of the 4th N. I. were stationed in the grounds, and played at intervals during dinner.

After dinner, there were no speeches, Lord Mayo simply proposed the Health of the Queen, and almost immediately afterwards His Lordship led the way back to the reception room, where another hour was spent very pleasantly, several of the ladies and gentlemen of Berar favouring the assembly with some very enjoyable music. The party broke up about half past ten o'clock.

SATURDAY MORNING.

I MAY commence to-day by telling you that since my last parcel was despatched I have learned some further particulars regarding the Viceroy's movements before he reached Akola. After the long and trying journey from Calcutta to Nagpore His Lordship started on the morning of the 27th and rode to Hingunghat, and minutely inspected everything connected with the cotton trade at that place and the adjacent country. His Lordship afterwards showed his ability for long and fatiguing rides in a remarkable degree. From Hingunghat he made the journey to Chandah, a distance of fifty miles, on horseback. There he inspected and formally opened the coal field at Gogose, which he was pleased to permit to be named the Mayo Colliery. The coal at Gogose, regarding which some doubt was at one time expressed, has turned out extremely well. The Governor-General, I am told, went down into the pit, and himself quarried some coal. From Chandah His Excellency rode back to Wurdah station, a distance of about 80 miles, in two days.

Yesterday morning at ten o'clock His Excellency held a levée at the kutchery here, at which all the officials and other gentlemen were presented.

Most of Mr. Saunders's guests departed about noon in a special train to Khamgaon to be present at the opening ceremony by the Viceroy in the afternoon, and shortly after half-past one o'clock another special train left for Khamgaon with the Viceroy and staff, Mr. Saunders, Sir Salar Jung, Mr. Morris, Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Mr. Rivett-Carnac, and others. His Excellency was escorted to the station by a detachment of Native Lancers, and on his departure a royal salute was fired from four guns belonging to Major Chamier's battery. On the arrival of the train at Sheagaon His Excellency alighted, and was conducted by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Cotton Commissioner, and Mr. Dunlop, Assistant Cotton Commissioner, to an experimental cotton garden, that he might see the plants grown on deep ploughed land. This garden comprises 112 acres, and was ploughed and planted under the supervision of Mr. Dunlop. The result of the turning up of the soil by deep ploughing is that the field of cotton is about three times as much as the native cultivators obtain by their style of tillage. Every effort had been made to give the stations to be passed by the Viceroy a festive appearance by decorations of evergreens and flags, &c.; and the police at each station, as in duty bound, presented arms as His Lordship passed. At one small station, at which the train stopped to allow the engine to take water, one was forcibly reminded of the schooner manned with a crew of "three men and a boy," by an amusing but well intentioned display of the police forces of the place—namely, three men going through the usual forms of "attention," "present arms," "order arms," at the order of a fourth, a corporal, who, to add importance to the display, himself fell in and, while giving his orders, added another half file to the line! On the way a heavy shower of rain fell, and there was apparently a very violent thunderstorm in the direction of the Chiculdah hills; and I may here mention that on arrival at Khamgaon we found that a thunderstorm had passed over that place, watering the roads most completely. Heavy rain fell at Akola in the afternoon, and during the whole night there was a good deal of lightning. The effect of the thunder and the rain has been to render the temperature much less oppressive to-day than it has been for two days. Jullum, the place at which the Khamgaon line branches off from the G. I. P. Railway, was prettily decorated; and on passing on to the branch line the engine and train passed through an arch of evergreens, bearing suitable mottoes in letters formed of cotton which, against the darkgreen background, looked quite like snow. The Khamgaon state railway, which was only commenced about eight months ago, is about seven or eight miles in length, and passes over flat cotton fields—so flat that, except for about a hundred yards at one place where there was a pretty high embankment, the cutting and embankments were never more than a few feet.

The entire town of Khamgaon had been prettily decorated with flags, &c., and from the train as it approached the *coup d'œil* was very effective. On the the arrival of the train at the temporary station, opposite the kutchery, His Excellency was received with a general salute from two companies of the 4th N. I., Hyderabad Contingent, and a royal salute was fired from the grounds in front of the kutchery from guns of Major Chamier's battery. The Viceroy at once walked to the end of the platform, where Mr. Carey, Executive Engineer, and Mr Tyndall, Assistant Engineer, and subordinate staff were in waiting. After a brief conversation with these gentlemen, a hammer was delivered to the Viceroy, and the key of the rail having been placed in position, His Excellency drove the key home, and declared the Khamgaon State Railway now open, an intimation which was received with a salute of twenty-one guns. His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Saunders, Sir Salar Jung, and Mr. Morris, then drove from the station to the kutchery, which had been decorated with great good taste by Captain Woodhouse, Judge of the Small Cause Court, with flags, evergreens, garlands, &c. I feel that I must say another word or two regarding the decorations at the station. Across the road had been thrown a triumphal arch of evergreens, on each side of which was a sort of pyramid of pressed cotton bales, which looked exceedingly well, while these pyramids again were flanked by pavilions for spectators. The travellers' bungalow, the serai (which by the way had been placed at the disposal of Sir Salar Jung for the accommodation of his followers), the school, and other buildings, too, were gaily dressed with flags, and the people of the town also entered into the spirit of the thing, and showed their loyalty by dressing their houses and in illuminating at night. The kutchery is a couple or three hundred yards from the temporary station, so that the carriage with the Viceroy and others took only a few minutes to reach it. On the verandah of the kutchery Mr Dunlop, Assistant Cotton Commissioner, had arranged a selection of specimens of the products of the Berar—such as grain, cotton, cotton plants, &c., and also specimens of Berar soil, of European and native piecegoods, and a case of cotton boll and caterpillars—an exhibition which must have been highly interesting to most of the gentlemen present.

A few minutes after the arrival of the Viceroy at the kutchery, the members of the Khamgaon Municipality were introduced to His Excellency by Mr. C. Hordern, Deputy Commissioner, Berar when the following address was read:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We, the members of the Khamgaon Municipality, desire respectfully to express our sense of the special honour and great material advantage which your Excellency's visit has conferred on our town of Khamgaon.

Your Excellency's government of India has from its commencement been prominently signalised by an energetic, sustained, and successful development of the empire's material wealth and resources, and by that foresighted policy which binds distant nations together with the chains of commerce, of easy and rapid communication, of mutual need, and reciprocal aid. No class of the Queen's subjects more keenly appreciates or more warmly supports all the measures by which your Excellency is continually promoting these high aims than the commercial classes,—English and native, in Western India.

No branch of commerce has profitted from these measures so largely as the cotton trade. And we sincerely believe that no cotton mart in all India has been during your Excellency's Viceroyalty so fortunate in its share of the benefits flowing from your Excellency's rule as this very flourishing emporium at Khamgaon.

That the first state railway in India should have been opened here by your Excellency is no small privilege, and we are fully assured that the anticipations with which your Excellency accorded to Khamgaon that priority will not be disappointed. If any fear has heretofore arisen lest the prestige of Khamgaon as a cotton mart might not long resist the attraction towards the main railway of capital and produce, that fear has now been completely dissipated. If misgiving has occasionally been felt lest our trade operations, which require mark ts on an extensive scale, might suffer from the gradual dispersion into numerous petty channels of the full stream of traffic which floated our large transaction at Khamgaon, such misgivings have now disappeared. We believe that the impetus this day given to this town's prosperity has opened to it a fair start in the front ranks which we do not intend to lose; and we are satisfied that Khamgaon is now fairly launched into the mid current of that vast commerce which is rapidly carrying forward all India, under your Lordship's pennant, into the van of civilized nations.

To this address His Lordship replied as follows:—

To the members of the Khamgaon Municipality.

Gentlemen,—Accept my best and warmest thanks for the kind and gratifying terms in which you have been pleased to address me this day.

I can assure you that it gives me the sincerest gratification to have been permitted to take part in the interesting ceremony of the opening of this little railway, thereby giving a practical proof of the desire of the Government of India to do everything that lies in its power for the increase and development of the cotton industry of Central and Western India.

I agree with you that it is in most cases impolitic to attempt to divert from its natural centres and ordinary line the course of trade, and I believe it is wise in considering the construction of railways and other means of communication, rather to follow, whenever it is possible, the old commercial landmarks of the country than to embark in the always difficult and sometimes impossible object of moving markets from their ancient sites.

It is often easier to bring the rail to the market than the market to the rail.

I sincerely hope that the undertaking which we have this day commenced will fulfil the expectations which have been formed of it, and will confer material advantage not only on the town and neighbourhood of Khamgaon, but on the agricultural industry generally of the surrounding districts.

The reading of the address was applauded by those gentlemen who were present in the room.

The Viceroy, accompanied by the same gentlemen as drove up with him, then drove off to see the town and market, escorted by cavalry and a number of gentlemen on horseback. His Excellency first proceeded to the cotton green and exchange and went amongst the bullock carts and saw the mode of sampling cotton. Thence he proceeded to the Hodgart steam press of Messrs. Jules Seigfried and Co., where he had the entire process of pressing cotton explained to him and saw a bale turned out from the press. The next place visited was the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company's building, where the working of the McCarthy gin was fully explained. His Lordship went into the press department, and asked some questions about the disposal of the cotton seeds. His Excellency then drove back to the kutchery passing through the principal streets of the town.

It was now about five o'clock, and almost immediately after the return of His Excellency, the company sat down in a large marque close to the kutchery to luncheon, Lord Mayo presiding. I may mention a circumstance that occurred while the Viceroy and party were visiting the markets and town. The centre pole of the tent, or rather tumboo, as it is called, was only held in position by the weight of the superincumbent cloth, and a gust of wind lifting the roof of the tent, the large heavy pole fell with a crash across the table, just on the very spot in which the Viceroy's chair had been placed. It was fortunate that the wind came when it did, and not while the company was at luncheon, for it would have been, to say the least of it, a very unhappy occurrence had the pole fallen upon the Governor General of India. After luncheon His Excellency Lord Mayo called upon those present to drink the health of the Queen, a toast which as usual amongst British officers and subjects received the warmest reception.

Lord Mayo then delivered a long and important speech, which I am sorry I have not yet had time to transcribe, but which I will send to-morrow. Sir Salar Jung also delivered a speech in Hindustanee, in which he said he would do all that lay in his power to maintain the friendly feeling between the Government of India and the Court of Hyderabad. As representatives of Bombay, I may mention that the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, were present at the opening ceremony and the luncheon.

It was nearly seven o'clock when the company left the luncheon table. The town then presented a very fine sight. The kutchery, serai, and

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

many other building were brilliantly illuminated, and the prettily situated town of Khamgaon was quite a fairy scene. Captain Woodhouse had also hung lights on the railway all the way from his kutchery to the station. His Excellency the Governor General left at about seven o'clock in a special train for Bagra, where he will have a day's tiger shooting and rest on Sunday, before proceeding to Jubbulpore. His Lordship was accompanied in the train by his staff, Mr. Morris, and Mr Rivett-Carnac. I am sorry to say that an unfortunate accident occurred to Mr. Saunders (who by the way is very much liked by everyone here) before the Viceroy's train left. He was standing on the platform, when owing to a loose plank his foot slipped down between the platform and carriage. Mr. Saunders did not wish to alarm Lord Mayo or any one, and made no demonstration of suffering, but continued talking to His Lordship till the train started, when on examination by Dr. Law it was found that the fall had dislocated the unfortunate gentleman's left arm at the shoulder. Almost immediately afterwards, Drs. Law and Brake set the dislocated joint, and to-day I am glad to say it is thought that Mr. Saunders will soon be better. The Viceroy's departure was again saluted by twenty-one guns. After considerable delay—caused by an engine getting off the line further along than the temporary station, at a place which had been newly finished and was not being worked, which occurrence necessitated another engine being sent from Jullum—a special train with the Resident, Sir Salar Jung, and the gentlemen who had gone to Khamgaon from Akola started for Akola shortly after nine o'clock, so that it was half past eleven o'clock before we got back.

Sir Salar Jung wished to entertain the Viceroy while in the district, but it was thought more proper that His Highness should instead be entertained by the officers of the British Government. Sir Salar has issued invitations to dinner at his camp for this evening, and if anything important is said or done at the entertainment I shall let you know. Sir Salar, I hear, contemplates a journey to the North West Provinces, but I cannot vouch for the correctness of the report.

A special train leaves this to-morrow at nine o'clock with Mr Saunders and Sir Salar Jung for Jubbulpore, by which I shall proceed.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 11th FEBRUARY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s Baroda, Captain Parish, arrived in the harbour at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, bringing the English mails of 11th February. She left Suez at 6 P.M. on the 21st, and Aden at half-past 3 on the afternoon of the 27th. The following is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton—Ensigns Dickson, Quick and Boxwell; Dr F Holton, Mrs Langtry and infant, Mrs Towers, Mrs Norton and child, Miss Bellin, Miss Hungerford, Miss Hailes, Miss Allen, and a European female servant; Messrs W G Goldney, R F Shannon, G Henry, Alexander and J Miles.

From Marseilles—Rev Mr Ross and Mrs Ross, Mr and Mrs Punnet and infant.

From Suez—Messrs W Warren, Hunter and Bykoff, and the Messrs (3) Baronoffski.

From Aden—Mr and Mrs Fellows, Mr Douglas and friend.

From Marseilles for Kurrachee—Colonel and Mrs Phillips.

From Marseilles for Beypore—Mr T Henderson.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Feb 11.)

Parliament met on the 8th inst.

The Irish Land Bill is to be introduced next week.

Measures are promised on Education, Naturalisation, to facilitate the transfer of land, to amend the licensing system, and other important matters.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has given notice of a bill for payment of dividends quarterly.

O'Donovan Rossa has been declared disqualified, and a new writ is to be issued for Tipperary.

Lord Cairns and Mr. Bright are unable to attend to their Parliamentary duties through ill health.

Convocation has agreed to the appointment of a Parliamentary committee to inquire into the desirability of a revision of the Bible.

Bishop Temple has undertaken to withdraw his contribution from future editions of *Essays and Reviews*, and Archdeacon Denison will not proceed with his gravamen against the Bishop.

The Convocation of the Clergy of the Southern Province opened on the 9th February.

Rochefort has been arrested, and there have been disturbances in Paris, but not of a serious nature.

A conference of the National Education League has been held.

The telegraph lines have been transferred to Government, and a uniform rate of 1s. is charged for inland messages.

Sir R. Couch has been appointed Chief Justice of Calcutta.

The Oxford and Cambridge boat race is to be rowed as usual.

Sir William Gordon has committed suicide, and Sir Charles Wyndham has died in Canada.

Severe storms have prevailed on the coast, and a sharp frost prevails throughout the country.

The obituary of the week includes the names of Sir William M. G. Colebrooke, K.H., C.B.; Lieut.-General D. Macleod, Madras; Sir H. B. Maxwell, Bart.; Viscountess Netterville, the Dean of Rochester, the Rev. G. Cæsar Hawkins, the Rev. Dr. La Touche, the Rev. J. H. Sparke, Canon of Ely; Surgeon-Major H. Stewart, Bengal; Captain Harby Barber, Madras; Rev. E. J. Tandy, Bengal; Assistant-Surgeon O. C. Dutt, Bengal; R. Grant, Esq., Bengal Police; Mrs. H. Yates, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel E. Yates, Madras; Mrs. Janet Taylor, the celebrated teacher of navigation, and Captain T. R. Griffith, Madras, retired.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 11th February.

On Saturday morning—(the whole previous week having been devoted to assiduous practising)—the British telegraph offices commenced work as Government establishments. On the previous evening there had been a grand turn-out at the General Post Office here of the brigade of metropolitan telegraph message boys who have been organized by the provident care of Mr. Scudamore to do duty under the new arrangements. There was a gathering of visitors, as well as of officials on the occasion, and after the boys had been put through a sort of drill by Colonel Duplat Taylor of the Post Office Volunteers, they were addressed in a few words of fatherly exhortation by Mr. Scudamore, who encouraged them to diligence, promptitude and morality in general, and held out to them the hope that if they arrived at a specially high standard of excellence, they might perhaps by and bye rise to the status of letter carriers! Then they were left to meditate on this brilliant prospect and to digest a light supper before they retired to sleep the sleep of the innocent. For the first day or two all went well, and the novelty of the thing was pleasant enough. The sight of the new telegraph Mercuries in their natty grey uniforms faced with red produced quite a sensation in the suburbs where apparitions of that kind have been scarce; and though householders were knocked up at most unearthly hours by the over-zeal of the local authorities, who would persist in sending telegrams about three in the morning, whether they referred to matters of life or death, or were merely colloquial responses of a cheery character sent by one friend to another "for the fun of the thing"—such as "Pretty well, old fellow, how are you?"—there was no break-down of consequence. But on Tuesday, from some unexplained reason, the wires gave way in several different places throughout the country, and there were long and painful gaps—a specially unfortunate circumstance, since it was Queen's Speech day. I believe very severe weather was the sole cause of the derangement, and that it would be a great mistake to ascribe any blame to the authorities. At the same time it was a vexatious circumstance to have to face this *contretemps* just as starting, and has prejudiced the new plans to some extent in public estimation. The official remonstrance is, "Don't blame us for this; we cannot undertake to be perfect"; but the retort at once comes, "You undertook to be better than the companies who never went wrong in this way, and it was only on such an assurance we consented to pay so extravagantly for the transfer of the business to you." By and bye, no doubt, everything will be in good working order, but the Post Office will have to do wonders to satisfy the exacting spirit of a large portion of the public.

Meanwhile the gradual extension of telegraphic accommodation is beginning to affect most of our institutions. Lloyd's, for instance, which used to close at 6 o'clock every afternoon, is now open till 12 at night for the receipt of shipping intelligence. Of course there is no public business at later hours than before, and the underwriters' room is as usual deserted by 5 o'clock P.M. But fresh arrangements for news as to casualties, important arrivals, &c, have been found indispensable, and heavy additional expenses have been incurred. The secretary told me a day or two back that the committee are now disbursing £9,000 a year more than they did a twelvemonth ago entirely for telegraphic reports from all parts of the world. Naturally enough they value highly what has cost so much, and accordingly they are making revised arrangements with the newspapers here and other parties who have been allowed extracts for use. The secretary has been negotiating with the principal morning journals for the purpose of supplying them direct with authentic intelligence up to a late hour at night for a fixed charge. They are to have a fair selection of all home arrivals and sailings, all casualties, and a few arrivals at the principal foreign ports. The full intelligence from foreign stations will of course be reserved for *Lloyd's List*, which is of itself a special source of profit to the association, and the sale of which might be interfered with if all the morning papers anticipated it with information of interest. What the morning papers are to pay for the privilege of regularly furnished extracts in place of the scraps obtained hitherto from a shipping reporter who used to go to the rooms, I do not know—probably not more than £100 a year each, as the intelligence under this head does not occupy much of their space. The *Shipping Gazette*, which is nothing else but what its name signifies, and which is therefore a direct competitor with Lloyd's list, pays the committee £400 a year for access to the rooms and leave to copy the intelligence exhibited.

The new telegraph company mentioned in my last was brought out on Tuesday. It is termed the Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta Telegraph Company (Limited), and the proposed capital is £200,000 in 20,000 shares. The directors are four in number. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, late Foreign Minister of France, Lord William Hay, Baron Emile Erlanger and Sir James Anderson, the managing director of the Anglo-Mediterranean Company. The new concern is simply intended to be a French feeder to the line just named, analogous to the position occupied by the Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta cable towards England, and it is of course endorsed by the powerful combination that started the other schemes, besides having the benefit of joint working arrangements with them. The cable is to be made by the Telegraph Construction Company and laid by the middle of August next. The share list closed yesterday and it was readily filled up. There is some talk of a rival scheme to be got up by the Oppenheims and to be extended to Alexandria, but I do not believe it will end in anything. The other connected lines occupy the field too thoroughly, and even if capital could be got for an opposition cable from France to Algiers and thence to Alexandria, it would carry none but Egyptian messages. The Indian traffic, the most profitable part, would go by the Anglo-Mediterranean. I should not be at all surprised, however, to see this last company duplicate its existing line. The coast cable by Tripoli is not worth much, and an alternative one to the existing direct Malta and Alexandria cable is deemed necessary for the heavy additional business that will by and bye be transacted. Should this resolution be arrived at, a fresh issue of capital will no doubt be required, and it would I have no doubt be eagerly taken by the present shareholders. Probably, however, nothing will be done till May, when the report and annual balance sheet are issued. Meanwhile the usual quarterly interim dividend of 4s. per share has been declared.

A month or two back I mentioned a proposed scheme to connect the French and English coasts by what might be termed a gigantic steam ferry between Dover, and a new harbour to be constructed near Cape Gris Nez. The plans are now freely discussed in the journals here, and a deputation, which included the chairmen of the South Eastern and the Chatham and Dover Railway companies, has waited on the Emperor Napoleon this week on the subject. He is said to be very friendly to the project, but a strong local feeling in opposition to it has been got up at Calais and Boulogne, and this may delay it. Of course without the acquisition of a large and deep harbour on each side of the Channel, one safe and accessible in all weathers, the main condition of success to such a scheme as an immense steam raft would be a wanting.

The first report of the British Indian Extension Telegraph Company has been issued. It does little more than announce that all the shares have been allotted and the first instalment paid, and that £40,000 have been handed over to the Telegraph Construction Company towards the cost of the cable. It adds, however, that Colonel Glover, late Director General of Telegraphs in India, has been appointed managing director—an office which he also holds in the China Submarine Telegraph Company—and has been deputed to visit Ceylon and the Straits Settlements to arrange for the immediate commencement of the work when the cable is ready. The *Times* says that the company think of changing the point of departure for the cable from Galle to Madras, for the purpose of having a closer connection with the Indian land lines, but the point is by no means decided yet. There is one recommendation of the proposed change in the fact that a line between Madras and Singapore, rather than from Galle, would facilitate and cheapen the international messages, and would so far cut the ground from under the feet of the Calcutta and Singapore Company, whose strong point was that they could convey messages from the latter place and from remoter countries to Bombay and Europe, on lower terms than the Galle and Singapore line could offer. There is ample time for the British Indian Extension board, however, to make up their minds about the deviation, for it will be quite the end of this year before the Great Eastern, which is to lay the cable, can get out again to the East after completing her present task, returning home and then refitting.

A correspondence is published to-day between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Bank of England on the subject of the National Debt and the dividends. Last summer, when the question of remitting dividend warrants by post was raised, I mentioned in one of my letters that payment of dividends quarterly would be the next proposal, and further that Mr. Lowe contemplated an operation for consolidating the existing funds into one 3 per cent stock. The correspondence now made public shows that in December Mr. Lowe formally submitted these proposals to the Governor of the Bank, accompanied by others to the following effect:—that the holders of Consols should be divided into three classes having as many sets of quarter days, so that a dividend payment might be made every month; that a "Century Stock" should be created, into which holders of Consols should be allowed to convert at the rate of £110 for every £100 of the existing 3 per cents, the "Century Stock" ceasing at the end of one hundred years like a terminable annuity, and that no one should be allowed to hold less than £30 in the Funds, existing accounts of less than that amount being transferred to the Post Office Savings Banks. The Bank before giving an opinion consulted eminent City bankers and stock-brokers, and then replied, objecting to all the changes proposed except the two first—namely, the payment of dividends quarterly and the conversion of the new Threes and Reduced, the 2½, the 3½, and the 5 per cent stocks into Consols. Mr. Lowe acceded to the course thus recommended, has dropped in the meantime the other proposals, and introduced to-night a Bill to arrange the quarterly payments and the consolidation. The Bill will pass quickly and easily, but the further evidence thus given of the restless activity of our Chancellor increases his unpopularity in the city. If there is one thing the City likes, it is as few changes in accepted modes of doing business as possible, even when the changes are admitted improvements.

There is nothing new in the cotton trade since my last. The market keeps firm and there is a good steady business doing, the large receipts at the American ports being counteracted by the brisker demand here for legitimate consumption. As soon as we hear of a falling off in the receipts—which will in all probability be very sudden when it comes—we shall have an advance in price, and I daresay also a revival in speculation, stimulated by the growing cheapness of money again. Meanwhile the accounts both from Manchester and Liverpool are more cheerful than I have known them for a long time past. The only failures to be noted are: W. Somerville, manufacturer, Glasgow, liabilities about £30,000; J. Craven, strap manufacturer, of Bradford; Goodbehere, Gaine and Co. of Birmingham, liabilities £25,000; and Samuel Kidd and Co., linen merchants, Belfast, liabilities about £70,000.

I should have mentioned when speaking of Mr. Lowe's proposals that the conversion of New Threes and Reduced into Consols was to be on the terms of receiving £100 Consols for £100-5 of the old stock. This would be equal to a total five of £800,000.

A DAY LOST.

The Rev. Dr. Prime, who was lately in Bombay, describing his voyage over the Pacific from San Francisco to Yokohama, says: "On Friday night the 17th of September, we fell asleep aboard the steamer Japan. When we awoke next morning we found that it was Sunday the 19th." And he gives the following extract from the log of the ship: "Sunday, September 19th. Note. Having crossed the prime meridian 180°, bound westward, Saturday the 18th is discarded, being called by name and date next following above." Dr. Prime adds:

"There is in our country a sect of Christians called the Seventh-day Baptists, numbering several thousands, whose name indicates that they are cut off, or have cut themselves off, from their brethren by their conscientious convictions that the seventh day of the week, or our Saturday, ought to be observed as the Christian sabbath. Now if one of the members of that church would accompany me around the world, having passed the prime meridian we should be in harmony on this point, we should both be keeping the same day as the sabbath; for he, of course, would be conscientiously opposed to making any change of the day. He would be in harmony with the mass of Christians as we pass along homeward, but when we reached the United States he would be one day in advance of the church to which he belongs. He would then be a regular first-day Baptist. So of the Jews, who strictly observe the seventh day as the sabbath."

We remember pointing out a year or two ago the bearing of the fact above referred to on the question of the sabbath.—*Bombay Guardian.*

BOMBAY.

On Friday, a Hindoo while bathing in a tank at Parell was accidentally drowned.

Mr. Krisnajee Luximon, First Extra Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar, arrived here on Friday last to be present during the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

The Circus.—It will be seen from an advertisement that there is a change of programme at this place of entertainment. As we have before mentioned, there are some very clever performers in the troupe.

We are requested to state that unless native subscribers mention the number of tickets required for their ladies, tickets of admission to the New Secretariat Building on the night of the fireworks cannot be issued. Subscribers are therefore requested to send in such applications as early as possible.

We are requested to state that parchment sheets for signatures to the address to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh from members of the general community of Bombay, are now lying at the Asiatic Society's Rooms, Town Hall; the office of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings; Mechanics' Institute, over the Dockyard; Native General Library; Framjee Cowasjee Institute, and at the office of the Sub-Registrar, Mazagon.

Programme of Music to be played by the band of H. M.'s 1-2nd Queen's at the Esplanade band-stand this evening:—

Grand March	L'Africaine	Meyerbeer.
Overture	Guillaume Tell	Rossini.
Fantasia	Swiss Airs	Bender.
Waltz	Alpenhorn	Gready.
Duo (for Cornet and Euphonium)	Semiramide	Rossini.
Quadrille	Caledonian	Jullien.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The ship Adria, Captain Larze, arrived yesterday from Muscat with ballast.

The ship Reunion, Captain Fermaud, arrived yesterday from Aden with a cargo of salt, &c.

The ship Eastern Bell, Captain McBride, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coal.

The ship Art Union, Captain Marden, arrived on the 5th instant from London with a general cargo.

The ship Ophelia, Captain Strickland, arrived on the 5th inst. from Liverpool with a cargo of coal.

The ship Proserpine, Captain Brogger, arrived on the 5th inst. from London with a cargo of sleepers.

The s.s. Taptee, Captain DeCosta, arrived on the 5th inst. from Nowanuggur with one hundred and twenty native deck passengers.

The s.s. Sir J. R. Carnac, Captain Guizler, arrived yesterday from Bhownuggur with the following passengers:—Mr. Laing, and sixty deck passengers.

The s.s. Busheer, Captain Hutchison, arrived on the 5th inst. from Verawull with the following passengers:—The Nawab of Joonaghur, with one hundred and fifty followers, and Mr. Bomgusrd.

The s.s. General Outram, Captain Teasdale, sailed on the 5th instant for the Malabar Coast with the following passengers—For Vingorla: Mr. S. Yardley. For Carwar: Mr. W. Winckler. For Cannanore: Dr. White. And twenty-four deck passengers.

The s.s. Comorin, Captain Turner, arrived on the 5th inst. from Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Yates and four children, Mr. McNair, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. M. Schiaparettee, Miss Campbell, Rev. Mr. F. Dapharia, and sixty-seven deck passengers.

The s.s. M. S. Elphinstone, Captain Dupuy, arrived on the 5th inst. from Goa with a general cargo and following passengers:—Rev. Mr. A. A. Lobo (Vicar of Cavel), Mr. T. Plunkett, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. C. Carvalho (Governor of Diu), and one hundred and seventy-three deck passengers and eight children.

The s.s. General Havelock, Captain Drewitz, arrived on the 4th inst. from Nowanuggur, having on board five bags of dollars valued at Rs. 10,000, and the following passengers:—Colonel Anderson (Political Agent, Kattywar), Mrs. Anderson and child, Captain Jopp, 18th Regiment N. I., Mr. Krisnajee Luximon (Assistant to Political Agent), Mr. Manockjee Pestonjee, Mr. Ruttonjee Dinshaw, Dr. Mahdeorao, Messrs. Naryenrao and Juggonnath, and forty-two deck passengers.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

On Friday last at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Charles Hanwith Horden, late of the Colonial Civil Service, appeared before Mr. Showell, and laid the following information:—"I was late of the Civil Service, China. I know one Raphael Abecco, who resides at the Clarendon Hotel. On Thursday the 17th February last, the said R. Abecco stated in the presence of five other persons, who were then talking with me in the verandah of the Hope Hall Hotel, that I was a convict, and after being cautioned as to the seriousness of the expression, he repeated the said assertion. The persons present were H. Goulstone, J. Davis, W. Burton, one of the Parsees of the Hope Hall Hotel, and my wife. I subsequently called upon him (Abecco) through my lawyer, Mr. Cleary, to retract the expression he used on the occasion, with a view of giving him the opportunity of apologising and withdrawing the said expression, which he has failed to do. I therefore charge the said Raphael Abecco with defamation, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law. The defamation has the effect of lowering my character in respect of my calling, I being a clerk by profession, and I am a stranger in Bombay and have come here to get into business."

The Magistrate on the foregoing information ordered a summons to issue against the defendant.

CHARGE OF BRIBERY AGAINST A SUB-INSPECTOR IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Chief Magistrate, Eknath Namdeo, a sub-inspector in the Public Health Department, was charged with taking a gratification other than legal remuneration, he being a public servant.

Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Khumissa said—I am a merchant carrying on business in Syed Abdool Rahmen Street. I have my shop there, and I also reside there. On the 1st instant a sub-inspector of the Municipality, whose name I do not know, but who is now here, fixed a notice on a post to my house—it was a notice in the English language. I do not know what the notice contained, as I can neither read nor write English. On the 2nd inst. the sub-inspector came to my shop and said, "Pay me twenty rupees, and I will not enforce the notice, and you will get out of your trouble." He at the same time said, "If you do not pay me that sum, I will cause your house to be pulled down." I then offered to pay him ten rupees if he would not trouble me any more. He agreed to accept that sum. I then gave him one rupee, and requested him to call at my shop next day and I would give him the balance, nine rupees. Immediately afterwards I reported what had occurred, as related above, to Mr. Edginton, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and handed to him nine rupees. Mr. Edginton handed them to Mr. Inspector Colello, who marked the nine rupees, and then handed them to me. He asked me to let him know when the prisoner came for the money. I sent for him at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. He came there in the disguise of an Arab, and sat on the second storey of my house. The prisoner came there at 5 o'clock. Mr. Inspector Colello then came to the back room of my shop and placed himself in a position to see what was going on. The prisoner, when he came there, asked for the money I had promised him the previous day, and said "I must have twenty rupees, or I will serve you with another notice." I said, "I agreed yesterday to give you ten rupees, and I then gave you one rupee and I have now only nine rupees." Prisoner then said, "Never mind, give me what you have got." I then gave him the nine rupees. I made a signal to the inspector of police, Mr. Colello, as previously arranged, and he immediately came from the back of my shop, seized the prisoner, and took the nine rupees out of prisoner's pocket.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 6th, 5 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line interrupted beyond Teheran. Latest dates from England via Turkey, 4th March, 1-55 P.M., via Russia, 3rd March 3-20 P.M. Europe via Turkey, 4th March 5 P.M., via Russia, 4th March 10-45 P.M.

REGATTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—How would it do to have a Regatta in Bombay Harbour, something like the one we had on the 3rd inst., as one of the modes of entertaining His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh? It would doubtless be agreeable as well as novel to the Royal Sailor to witness a race with yachts of the model and rig of our Bombay fishing boat. No English rigged yacht has, as yet, been able to do anything against these, and scarce any sight could be more pleasing to a nautical eye than to look on a number of these as in races 2 and 4 of the last regatta, with their white wing-shaped sails, flying along in close and graceful rivalry. I think as each in his own sphere is doing what he can to make the time pass pleasantly during His Royal Highness' visit, that the Yacht Club might have another race. I feel sure that the entries would be numerous, and that all would be done by the owners of the yachts to make the race an unusually good one. Illuminations, Durbars, Balls, &c. can be given in honor of His Royal Highness anywhere, but no place in H. M.'s Indian empire can compete with Bombay in Regattas.—Yours, &c.

NEPTUNE.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read in your paper of to-day that the shipmasters are not likely to be behind in showing their loyalty during the coming illumination and festivities; there however appears to me to be a screw loose somewhere, and in order that all should be plain sailing, I would suggest that the Master Attendant should himself personally visit the different ships in harbour, and ascertain from their commanders how many boats and side lights each ship will be able to furnish on the occasion of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to Elephanta.

The Master Attendant has sent a circular to the chairman of the shipmasters' committee, requesting that the number of boats and lights may be filled in; but from my knowledge of my own profession, I believe that his presence on board the different ships would lead to a more favourable result with regard to numbers. It may be asking a good deal of the Master Attendant to expose himself and his Chinamen crew to the heat of the sun, but as the worthy Municipal Commissioner inspires folk on shore with energy by his presence at all hours and during all seasons, it can hardly be asking too much of the Master Attendant to give his presence afloat on this occasion.—Yours, &c.

SHIPMASTER.

INDO EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 2nd and 4th March.

United Kingdom, via Russia, 2nd and 3rd March.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 3rd March.

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 3rd March.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 5th to 8 P.M. of the 6th March is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	6 16	0 4
,, Calcutta	32 30	5 52
,, Madras	12 15	9 30

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—

Ramjee Rowjee, Chich Bunder from Kurrachee.

Bishapa Bhoja, Moorasasett's Chal, Girgaum, from Belgaum.

Anunth Pundrung Sett, Koombar Tookdy, Kethwady, from Mangalore.

Emigration Agent for Jamaica, from Galle.

Pamchund Oomed Goochee Chall, from Deesa.

Mamledar, from Oomrawuttee.

Hajee Shaik Tayer, Sindree Mohulla, from Joongshai.

Adjutant 77th Regiment, from Calcutta.

Graves, from Liverpool.

Gleave and Company, from Trivandrum.

Mrs. Anderson, Imperial Hotel, from Oomrawuttee.

Luximbhaee Misterine, Bapoo Selunker Warra, from Baroda.

CALCUTTA GOLF CLUB.

The concluding round for the club's gold medal was played off on Saturday last, (Feb. 26) when Mr. John Morison came in winner in 84 strokes, being 4 better than Mr. H. I. Mudie and Mr. G. Addis as they came in a "tie" for second honour in 88. The other scores were all over 90 strokes. This young and flourishing club has already 36 names on its roll. Next season the number will probably be doubled, as the Royal game suits this country to a *tee*.—*Englishman.*

TRADE OF INDIA.

The trade returns of British India for 1869 show how depressed commerce of all kinds has been during the past year. The imports show a falling off of Rs. 3,26,72,371, or upwards of three millions and a quarter sterling for nine months up to the end of November last. The exports for the same period exhibit a falling off of Rs. 44,79,711 or £447,971. These figures are exclusive of the imports of treasure and of the coasting trade between the different presidencies and provinces of the empire.—*Pioneer.*

THE COTTON PLANT.

Another enemy to the cotton plant has been discovered in the Berars, and gibbeted at the Indian Museum, Calcutta. It is an insect belonging to the tree-bug family, having the opaque upper half of the wings variegated with red. In its larva stage, that is, in the stage immediately following its emergence from the egg, its appearance only differs from that of the perfect insect in the entire absence of wings. These first appear in the pupa or chrysalis stage, and attain their full size only when the pupa has developed into the perfect insect. In all three stages the insect is active and suctorial. Its mouth, like that of all other tree bugs, is furnished with a protruding unretractile sheath, in which lie secure four sharp needle-like organs which are used to pierce the bark of the plant upon whose juices the operator purposes to batten. It attacks only the first crop from newly imported seed, sparing it when once acclimatized, or (more probably) being thwarted the second year by the increased hardiness of the plant and stouter texture of the bar.—*Pioneer.*

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

DHARWAR, 2nd March.

Telegrams to the 19th ultimo have been received in Bombay from Liverpool, quoting Dhollera at 9⅝d. per lb., with heavy arrivals of cotton from America.

The small quantities of old cotton left above Ghaut are now being sent to Compta for sale on native account. No business has been done in old cotton above Ghaut for some time past, but a few hundred candies old Sawginned have been brought on the coast, at a price equal to Rs. 300 per candy f. o. b. Carwar, less the usual 3½ per cent. The stock of old cotton in Compta consists of about 2,500 docras, a large portion of which is of very good quality, and the rate is Rs. 301 per candy for Sawginned f. o. b. Carwar.

The reports that have been received here from all parts of these districts during the past fortnight state that the new crop has suffered severely from the dry winds that have been prevalent lately, as in consequence of the plants being dried up, the unripe bolls of cuppas fall to the ground and there is now no chance of the second pickings giving a better out-turn than the first pickings, so that the new crop, we regret to state, will not produce as much as we thought some two months ago.

The natives state that in some parts of the districts the fields will not produce more than one quarter of the cuppas they gave last year, and that in none of the districts will the crop be more than a six anna one, and we do not think they are far wrong, at least we are sure that the new crop will not produce more than one-half of the new Orleans description that last year's crop gave.

The plants of the other description, viz., Compta cotton, still look very well, but there is not so much land sown with Compta cotton as usual.

There has been but very little doing in our market since we last wrote, the small orders for new Sawginned for samples having been executed prices are lower, and ready new Sawginned can be bought in small quantities at Rs. 315 per candy f. o. b. Carwar, but only to the extent of about five candies a day.

For future delivery there is no enquiry whatever, neither Europeans or natives are buyers, and the ryots do not care to sell, with such a small return from their fields.

New Compta, April shipment, can be bought in small quantities at Rs. 285 per candy f. o. b. Carwar.

The shipments from Compta are not yet to hand.

The shipments from Carwar are as follows:—

	Sawginned. Bales.	Sawginned. Docras.	Compta. Bales.	Compta. Docras.
To Europe from 9th February to 22nd February......	0	0	0	0
Previously reported	5,412	0	708	0
	5,412	0	708	0
To Bombay from 9th February to 22nd February......	200	395	0	12
Previously reported	1,284	6,117	401	1,404
	1,484	6,512	401	1,416
Total	6,896	6,512	1,109	1,416

Exchange.—Unaltered.

Robertson Brothers & Co.,

Re presented in Bombay by Messrs. Bl[illegible]y & Mackintosh.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF FEBRUARY 12.

FOURTEENTH OF FEBRUARY.

Startling antiquarian fact for all true Lovers.—St. Valentine was a Bishop *in partibus Infidelium*!

PASTORAL.

A Parson was twitted with taking too long a time over his white tie while dressing. "It is my duty," he answered, "to attend most carefully to my *fold*."

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS?!"

Willie (reading from the "Times"). "Oh, Johnny, here's a jolly lark!—a schoolmaster had up for licking a boy!"

Johnny (in ecstasy). "Oh, I say, let's see! Read it out, loud!!"

TWO LINES.

(On comparing "Voici le Sabre" with "Draw the Sword, Scotland.")

The tunes that *Offenbach* so sweetly sings,
Bring *often back* some old familiar things.

RATHER AWKWARD.

Eligible young bachelor (making call.) "Well, Master Fred, you don't know who I am."

Too candid young Hopeful. "Oh, but I do, though! you're the chap Ma' says would be such a good catch for our Mary!"

THE POLITICAL HERCULES.

Viewing the heavy labours which he has to front, Mr. Gladstone may be fitly called the modern Hercules. One thing in his favour is that, for the good work of reforming which he has to do, there is a Reform Club at his hand to help him.

THE POET AND THE PIRATES.

The Poet-Laureate's *Holy Grail* is published in the United States at the low figure of ten cents = 5d.! Burns had his centenary festival here, only the other day; Shakspeare his ter-centenary. Tennyson, more fortunate, has *his* ten-centenary festival, in his lifetime, among our American cousins. Who shall say poets have no honour in these days!

THERE'S LIFE IN THE OLD DOCTOR YET.

Livingstone cut up and burnt for a wizard! Punch doesn't believe a word of it. He's no more cut up than Sir Roderick is at this second edition of the Doctor's melancholy catastrophe. No; the Doctor will survive the Congo witchfinders, as he *has* survived the Mavite marauders; and expose the lies of the Portuguese traders as he has those of the Johanna men. Depend upon it, a Living-Stone is worth two dead men yet, and will comport itself as a Living-Stone should—survive to write its own epitaph.

ALL WELL EMPLOYED.

Mr. Gladstone, we are told, has been felling timber in the recess. His colleagues, it is understood, have been similarly occupied.

Mr. Lowe has been cutting down the estimates.

Lord Clarendon has been lopping off excrescences in the Foreign Department.

Mr. Childers has been hewing away at the Staff of the Dockyards.

The Lord Chancellor has been busy amongst the branches of his profession.

Mr. Cardwell has been retrenching.

Mr. Ayrton has been using the pruning-knife; and the whole of the Ministers, Mr. Punch hopes, have been busy rooting up abuses.

NEWS FOR THE NOSE.

The use of meerschaum cigar-tubes in Berlin must be limited, for, according to the "Bourse Gazette" of that capital:—

"A charitable society has been formed in this city with no other resources than the ends of cigars thrown away by smokers. With the produce of these despised remnants it has been able to clothe completely sixteen poor children, and even to give them some toys and sweetmeats at Christmas."

A society that can make money out of the fag-ends of cigars is obviously up to snuff. That article, as manufactured by those charitable tobacconists, may or may not, be comparable to "Lundy Foot." But being derived from tobacco-leavings culled from the streets and gutters of Berlin, it might, at any rate, be not unduly denominated "Berlin Blackguard."

FAL-LALS FOR FEBRUARY.

"Le Follet" this month, discoursing of ladies' dresses, more than once mentions "the body." It also refers to a "Marie Antoinette." Does that mean a body without a head?

In detailing the "Fashions for February" "Le Follet" also, with respect to part of a ball-dress, states that:—

"A pouff of white tulle, very bouffant at the waist, is held up by a wreath of flowers matching those on the front."

Pouff! bouffant! Pouff, pouff, pouff! What, have our fair friends taken to wearing windbags? Eh, Thomas de Chelse? Why, the fashions are airier than ever!

Finally, "Le Follet" announces that:—

"Black velvet has been much worn."

Do not, however, shabbily sympathising with husbands and fathers, rejoice in the idea that it has been worn threadbare. Read on, and you will learn that black velvet has not by any means been worn so much as to have been worn out:—

"But it is giving way to lace or bright-coloured velvets and satins."

To the immense emolument of mercers, drapers, and milliners, at the proportionate expense of Paterfamilias and Monsieur Le Mari. Let them not grin, but smile and bear it.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HER MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

The session of Parliament was opened Feb. 8, with the usual formalities.

The members of the Lower House, with the Speaker at their head, having appeared at the bar of the House of Lords, the following Royal Message was read by the Lord Chancellor:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have it in command from Her Majesty again to invite you to resume your arduous duties, and to express the regret of Her Majesty that recent indisposition has prevented her from meeting you in person, as had been her intention, at a period of remarkable public interest.

"The friendly sentiments which are entertained in all quarters towards this country, and which Her Majesty cordially reciprocates, the growing disposition to resort to the good offices of allies in cases of international difference, and the conciliatory spirit in which several such cases have recently been treated and determined, encourage Her Majesty's confidence in the continued maintenance of the general tranquillity.

"Papers will be laid before you with reference to recent occurrences in New Zealand.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"The Estimates for the services of the approaching financial year are in a forward state of preparation. Framed with a view in the first place to the effective maintenance of the Public Establishments, they will impose a diminished charge upon the subjects of Her Majesty.

"The condition of the revenue has answered to the expectations which were formed during the past Session.

"Her Majesty trusts that you will be disposed to carry to its completion the inquiry which you last year instituted into the mode of conducting Parliamentary and Municipal elections, and thus to prepare the materials of useful and early legislation.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It will be proposed to you to amend the laws respecting the occupation and acquisition of land in Ireland, in a manner adapted to the peculiar circumstances of that country, and calculated, as Her Majesty believes, to bring about improved relations between the several classes concerned in Irish agriculture, which collectively constitute the great bulk of the people. These provisions, when matured by your impartiality and wisdom, as Her Majesty trusts, will tend to inspire among persons with whom such sentiments may still be wanting that steady confidence in the law, and that desire to render assistance in its effective administration, which mark her subjects in general; and thus will aid in consolidating the fabric of the Empire.

"We are further directed by Her Majesty to state, that many other subjects of public importance appear to demand your care; and among these especially to inform you, that a Bill has been prepared for the enlargement, on a comprehensive scale, of the means of National Education.

"In fulfilment of an engagment to the Government of the United States, a Bill will be proposed to you for the purpose of defining the *status* of subjects or citizens of foreign countries, who may desire naturalization, and of aiding them in the attainment of that object.

"You will further be invited to consider Bills prepared in compliance with the Report of the Commission on Courts of Judicature, for the improvement of the constitution and procedure of the superior tribunals of both original and appellate jurisdiction.

"The question of religious tests in the Universities and Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge has been under discussion for many years. Her Majesty recommends such a legislative settlement of this question as may contribute to extend the usefulness of these great institutions and to heighten the respect with which they are justly regarded.

"Bills have been prepared for extending the incidence of rating, and for placing the collection of the large sums locally raised for various purposes on a simple and uniform footing.

"Her Majesty has likewise to recommend that you should undertake the amendment of the laws which regulate the grant of licenses for the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors.

"Measures will also brought under your consideration for facilitating the transfer of land, for regulating the succession to real property in cases of intestacy, for amending the laws as to the disabilities of members of Trade Combinations, and for both consolidating and improving the body of statutes which relate to merchant shipping.

"While commending to you these weighty matters of legislation, Her Majesty command us to add, that the recent extension of agrarian crime in several parts of Ireland, with its train of accompanying evils, has filled Her Majesty with painful concern.

"The Executive Government has employed freely the means at its command for the prevention of outrage, and a partial improvement may be observed. But although the number of offences within this class of crime has been by no means so great as at some former periods, the indisposition to give evidence in aid of the administration of justice has been alike remarkable and injurious.

"For the removal of such evils, Her Majesty places her main reliance on the permanent operation of wise and necessary changes in the law. Yet she will not hesitate to recommend to you the adoption of special provisions, should such a policy appear, during the course of the session, to be required by the paramount interest of peace and order.

"Upon these and all other subjects Her Majesty devoutly prays that your labours may be constantly attended by the blessing of Almighty God."

MR. DISRAELI'S SPEECH ON THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Disraeli, who rose amid loud cheers (on February 8) said—The speech from the Throne promises the introduction of many very important measures, but I think this is hardly an occasion when it would be convenient or agreeable to the House that we should enter into any general criticism upon measures of this importance which will be introduced to us under circumstances when we can address ourselves to their consideration with much more advantage than we could do at the present moment. I will, therefore, express a hope that when the measures are brought forward we shall find they are treated by Her Majesty's Government in a manner worthy of their importance. Nor, indeed, should I have ventured to trouble you at all to-night had it not been for some passages towards the end of the speech referring to the condition of Ireland. (Hear.) Those passages appear to me to be neither truly adequate nor altogether accurate. Her Majesty's Government have acknowledged that the condition of Ireland is not at all satisfactory; but, while admitting it is bad, they remind us that on previous occasions it has been worse. They tell us that they have employed freely the means at their command for the prevention of outrage—a statement which the House must have heard with satisfaction from so authoritative a quarter, because certainly the popular impression was the contrary. (Cheers and laughter.) As I understand the language, which to me seems involved and certainly is ambiguous, the Government inform us that, contingent upon their passing certain measures, they will resume the duty of a Government and protect life and property. ("Hear" and laughter.) I confess I am sorry to see in a document of this Imperial character that by inference we come to the conclusion that it is the opinion of any body of men who are responsible Ministers of the Crown that to protect the life and property of subjects is a contingent. (Hear, hear.) Now, with respect to the condition of Ireland, and why I think this notice of it is neither adequate nor accurate. Unquestionably before this we have had murders in Ireland, and dissensions and mutilations and violence in all its multifarious forms—threatening notices, secret societies, turbulent meetings, and a seditious Press; but this, we are told, has happened always before, and does not happen now in the condition of Ireland, and this makes it a peculiar condition. On all recent occasions when these disorders have occurred reasons have been alleged, and, if not universally, have been generally adopted by influential persons in the country as explanatory of the cause of such scene of crime and outrage. I remember, however, when I first came to Parliament, 30 years ago, and a good deal more now, I am sorry to say, that the state of Ireland was most unsatisfactory, and then it was commonly alleged that it was in a great degree to be attributed to what was called the mal-administration of justice, and the conduct of high personages on the judicial bench was impugned and defended in this House with great recrimination and with all the animosity of party conflict. Well, no one can pretend now that these scenes of outrage which extend over a considerable portion of Ireland can be attributed to mal-administration of justice. For the last ten years—I may say 20 and even more—the administration of justice in Ireland has been as just, as pure, and as learned as in this country, and I say this well knowing that those who sit upon the bench in Ireland have in the majority of cases been appointed by the party opposite, and remembering also that they are members of the Roman Catholic community. Generally speaking, too, if you take a large view of the conduct of juries in Ireland, particularly under the very trying circumstances indeed of the last few years, the law has been vindicated by them with courage and loyalty. (Hear, hear.) Mal-administration of justice, then, cannot be accepted to-day as the cause of the crime and outrage which beset a considerable portion of Ireland at this moment. Another alleged cause was religious dissension. People say to us: "What can you expect from a country where you allow the minority of the people great privileges, and permit ecclesiastical inequalities to exist; put an end to the Protestant ascendency which you support with so much zeal, and you will put an end to these disorders." Religious dissension was very generally received as the cause of the disturbances and disorders of Ireland, but that plea cannot be urged now. The Protestant population of Ireland possess no exclusive privileges: that Church has been despoiled (hear, hear) and her prelates have been degraded. (Hear, hear.) You have established certainly in theory religious equality, but I fear in practice it will be found that those who were really in possession of these privileges will hardly rise to the level of those who are considered in theory their equals. But no one will any longer say that it is Protestant ascendancy which is the cause of these horrible disorders. Then, during the long discussions which have occurred in this House now for so many years, a third reason has been frequently alleged as the true cause of the disturbed state of Ireland, and that was a seditious priesthood. Now, I am not going to maintain that things have not been said and things have not been done by isolated members of the Roman Catholic priesthood of late which every man of sense and honour on both sides of the House must reprobate, but we know that the great body of the priesthood is arrayed in support of the Government, and therefore it cannot be alleged that a seditious priesthood is the cause of Ireland's trouble. The Roman Catholic congregations are exhorted from the altar to uphold the Ministry of the right hon. gentleman (a laugh), and I am told that, even amid the perplexities of the Œcumenical Council, learned prelates have despatched canvassing letters to the hustings of Longford and Kildare. Then we have sometimes been told that all those outrageous occurrences which periodically happen in Ireland are solely occasioned by an organized system of agitation conducted by individuals who made agitation profitable. "Get rid of agitators," we were told, "and you will find Ireland content." That appears to have been the opinion of a right hon. gentleman who is a member of the Administration, but I observe lately in addressing his constituents he informed them that the condition of Ireland at this moment in respect of all its crimes and outrages was the consequence of the distressed condition of the Irish agitators. He told them that they are up in arms because they know a Ministry is now in office which is resolved to carry measures to put an end to their professions. (Ministerial cheers); and he admitted, with his characteristic candour, that if there had not been a change of Government it is not at all impossible that the agitators wishing always to maintain a grievance, would have permitted Ireland, under the recent Administration, to be tranquil and content. (Cheers and laughter.) The most remarkable circumstance in the present condition of Ireland, then, is that she is agitated by agitators. Of course, at a critical period such as that prevailing in Ireland during the past year or more a good many of the old hands have appeared, and there is no doubt they thought the time was come when, to use a classical liberal expression, they could carry on a "roaring trade" in the way of agitation. But the most curious thing I have observed in the course of events in Ireland during the last twelve months is that the agitators have been mean in station, not very distinguished in ability, and, what is most extraordinary, they have invariably proved to be on the unpopular side. Although the state of Ireland has been such that, now for a considerable period, once in every week some grave and deplorable outrage has been perpetrated, I must do the agitators the justice to say that, in my opinion, none of those acts can fairly be ascribed to them. All must agree that there have been moments in the history of Ireland when disorders and disturbances there could be traced and attributed to the influence of a foreign country. Notably, at the beginning of this century—or, probably, to speak with greater accuracy, I ought to say at the very end of the last century—there were Irish traitors residing in France, in direct alliance with the French Republic, who threatened, and did certainly accomplish, the invasion of that country, and this foreign influence was undoubtedly the main cause of the disturbances in Ireland. And recently, within our own immediate experience, some of our Irish fellow-countrymen who are alienated in feeling from our settlement have in another Republic, the Republic of America, by peculiar means, exercised a foreign and disturbing influence upon Ireland. We should be, I think, glad to admit and proud to remember that the same thing can never be said of the American Republic which was justly said of the French Government—that they ever for a moment tolerated, sanctioned, or encouraged the Fenian conspiracy. (Cheers and some murmurs.) I speak only as far as my own experience extends, but, to that extent, I say that the conduct of the American Government was marked by a spirit of order and the utmost political integrity. (Hear, hear.) But, no doubt, the Irish in America have had the means of founding these associations and of acting on the opinions of the population of Ireland. Accordingly, there is no doubt that in these two instances foreign influence produced these disorders. I need not touch on the influence of the French Republic—that has too far passed by. But with regard to the Fenian conspiracy, which some little time ago was alleged as the cause of these disturbances, I must express my own opinion—I have expressed that opinion before, and its accuracy has been challenged; but, at least, it is an opinion formed after considerable thought, with some responsibility, and with some means of arriving at an adequate conclusion. And the opinion which I so expressed was that the Fenian conspiracy was in every respect a foreign movement. Under the Government of the Duke of Abercorn that conspiracy was, in my opinion, completely broken and baffled. (Cheers.) That happened in America which happened in Europe after the 30 years' war. In America, as in Germany, the majority of the people, on both sides of the important questions which were then at issue, were actuated by high principles. But there were naturally a great number of military adventurers who mingled in the affray, and who, when peace was somewhat unexpectedly brought about, wished to employ their military knowledge and experience to some purpose. And the Irish, who are a military nation, had in the American army a great many of their own race. But it is a complete error to suppose that the scheme of invading Ireland and establishing a republic in that country was confined to Irishmen. If the projected Fenian army had taken the field, the commander and, I believe, the second in command would neither of them have been Irishmen, nor, as far as I know, were either of them Roman Catholics. And the result of that conspiracy was that, baffled in every way, with all their schemes thwarted, they found, when they came really to the pinch of the question, that both sides had been deceived. The military adventurers could not count, as they had been led to believe they could do, upon an armed nation rising to receive them, and that part of the Irish nation which sympathized with the conspiracy was disappointed at the inadequate means with which their great intentions were proposed to be accomplished. Hence between the two parties there arose feelings of suspicion and distrust, and notwithstanding all that we have heard I do not believe that there is any recent trace in the disordered state of Ireland of Fenian machinations. I have ventured to define the causes which, during our long debates, have been brought forward as accounting for the disorders and disturbances which periodically occur in Ireland, and I say that they are all obsolete or non-existing as regards the present state of affairs. There is, I admit, a sixth and final cause which must be noticed, which has been alleged on previous occasions—and that is the tenure of land. The tenure of land has been mentioned as the cause of the discontent and dissatisfaction of Ireland, with reference to previous outbreaks, but the tenure of land in Ireland is the same as it was at the Union, except that it has been modified in a great degree, and all to the advantage of the occupier. ("Hear, hear," and "No.") At any rate the tenure of land is the same as it was when Lord Carlisle governed Ireland (hear, hear), and it must be the same as when the Duke of Abercorn governed Ireland. (Hear, hear.) But the tenure then did not produce those scenes of disorder and outrage which have excited the fears and attention of the whole nation for a year, and are now mentioned in Her Majesty's speech. (Hear, hear.) That has happened in political affairs which is said to be impossible in physical affairs—namely, spontaneous combustion. (Much laughter.) The Irish people—that is to say, a great portion of the Roman Catholic population in Ireland—have rushed into a riotous hallucination. (Laughter and cheers.) They have suddenly assumed that a very great change was about to occur in their affairs—a change which, if it should be accomplished, would weaken and perhaps destroy the amount of civilization which they already possess, and which, if carried to its last results, would resolve society into its original elements. I want to know what is the reason that this great portion of the Irish people has suddenly indulged in the wild dreams that have led to this wild and evil action? Well, it cannot be the policy of the Ministry. However we may differ as to the measures of Her Majesty's Government with respect to Ireland, there is no doubt that their policy as regards the Roman Catholic portion of the population is avowedly a conciliatory policy. Her Majesty's Government have announced their intention to redress all the injuries of the Roman Catholic population, to remove all the abuses of which they have long complained, and under which they have suffered, and generally to ameliorate their condition. The announcement of such a policy could not have brought about the wild and destructive conduct of which we now are all complaining. The truth is this. The Irish people have misinterpreted the policy of the Government—that is to say, that portion of the Irish population to which my observation refers. They have put a false interpretation on the policy of the Government; they have considered that the Government meant to do something different from that which I assume, and shall always believe, that it is the intention of the Government to do. Now, were the Irish people justified in the interpretation which they put on the avowed policy of the Government; and if they fell into the dangerous error of misinterpreting that policy, did the Government take all the steps, or any steps, that were necessary to remove that false impression (cheers), and to guide the mind of the Irish people (loud cheers) to a right acceptation of the state of affairs and a due appreciation of the intentions of the Government? It is unnecessary for me to dilate on the Irish policy of Her Majesty's Government; whatever may be its merits in the opinion of some, or its errors in the opinion of others, there is one point on which I think we must all agree, that it has been expressed on the part of Her Majesty's Government with the utmost frankness and explicitness. The right hon. gentleman opposite, when he was in a scarcely less responsible position than the one he now holds, at a time when he was a candidate for the highest post in the country, challenging the confidence of his Sovereign and of his country upon his Irish policy, and speaking, no doubt, with a sense of responsibility not less than that with which he would speak now, told us what his view of the Irish question, as it was called, really was. He said that the state of Ireland was to be attributed to Protestant ascendency, and that his policy was to put an end to Protestant ascendency. Nothing could be clearer, more frank, or more explicit. Protestant ascendency, the right hon. gentleman said, was at the bottom of all the disorders and all the grievances and misery of Ireland; it was a tree which had produced branches which I shall call—not in the language of the right hon. gentleman, but in accordance with his meaning—branches of predominant perniciousness, extending into the Church, the land, and the education system. That was the policy that was announced to England and to Ireland. England cannot complain of the conduct of the right hon. gentleman, because that policy was announced before the general election, and the vote of the English constituencies ratified the determination of the right hon. gentleman to insure the destruction of the Protestant ascendency in Ireland. Now, what have been the two great causes of excitement and disorder in Ireland? There have no doubt been several, but there were two prominent ones which were urged last year. One was a desire to free the political prisoners and the other to transfer the property of one class to another class. (Cheers.) Those were really the two great causes. Now, unfortunately, from some observations made first in the course of debates in this House, but afterwards dwelt upon and amplified elsewhere, the public mind, not only of Ireland, but also of England, had been led to believe that Her Majesty's Government in some way connected the destruction of the Protestant Church with the Fenian conspiracy. It was generally understood to be the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that the Fenian conspiracy, if it had not entirely caused, at all events precipitated the fall and decided the fate of the Protestant Church in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) When the Government of the right hon. gentleman was formed there was a desire exhibited by that portion of the Irish people who were then apparently his supporters—that is, not by those who professed the Protestant religion and who viewed the conduct of the right hon. gentleman with alarm, but by the mass of the Roman Catholic population of that country—to receive the Government of the right hon. gentleman with favour, and they agitated the country in no unfriendly spirit upon those two topics. It is of the greatest possible importance, in clearly understanding the condition of Ireland at this moment, that the House should discriminate between the way in which the freedom of the prisoners, for instance, was advocated in the beginning of the year by some persons in Ireland, and the mode in which it was discussed and agitated towards the close of the year. The House will remember that when we assembled last year a remarkable and dramatic scene took place. The Lord Mayor and the Corporation of Dublin presented themselves at the bar with a petition to Parliament. In their petition they requested us to support the Church policy of the right hon. gentleman—a policy which might be regarded as a foregone conclusion, and about the success of which, though there might be some question about the details, there could be no doubt. But in that petition, couched in a friendly spirit, they also urged that an amnesty should be granted to the Fenian prisoners. I have received some deputations in my time, and I thought I saw at the bar some faces that I recollected. (A laugh.) To be historically correct, I ought to add that the completeness of their Irish policy was then that the Government should take all the Irish railroads and immediately reduce the tariff for passengers and goods. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) That was their policy then. But the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of Dublin were the supporters of Her Majesty's Government. They came in a friendly spirit, and in asking for an amnesty for the Fenian prisoners they believed that they were supporting the Government. Now, there is no more difficult question for the Minister of a constitutional State to have to decide than that of granting an amnesty to political offenders. It is much more difficult for a Minister of a constitutional State than it is for the Minister of a State where what is known as "personal rule" prevails. In such countries there are revolutions, strokes of State, and other manœuvres which continually render it necessary that, without much inquiry or discrimination, large bodies of subjects should be imprisoned, and as it is of course very inconvenient to keep thousands of subjects in prison, and very expensive, when order and tranquillity can be depended on throwing open the prison doors and releasing the prisoners is a convenient way of celebrating the birth-day of the Sovereign or the marriage of his son or daughter. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) But in a constitutional country it is entirely different. A political prisoner, generally speaking, cannot be imprisoned without his guilt having been proved to the satisfaction of a jury of his countrymen, and even under the rare circumstances in which a man in a free country may be arrested and imprisoned without being condemned by a verdict of a jury, still, if there be a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act it is suspended with the free will of Parliament and its suspension is under the control not only of Parliament but of a free press. It is, therefore, fairly assumed that political offenders in this country are in a very different position, both in regard to their conduct and the comparative sufferings they endure from the political prisoners who by squads and battalions are immured in countries where no constitutional rights are in existence. Therefore it is the most difficult of all duties to decide upon the question of an amnesty in a constitutional country. As a general principle, though I do not say it is one from which you should never deviate, an amnesty, if there is to be one, should be complete. (Cheers.) Now, what was the conduct of her Majesty's Government? Her Majesty's Government responded to the friendly invitation of the Lord Mayor of Dublin and people of that kind (a laugh)—I mean their friends who were, to use a barbarous expression, "ventilating" the question by deciding upon a partial amnesty. Now, let us see what were the inevitable consequences of a partial amnesty. You have a paper placed upon the table last year which gives some account of the prisoners who were freed under the partial amnesty. Now, who were the three men thus freed? Men who had been found guilty of high treason, and whose sentence of death had been commuted into one of imprisonment? With that commutation I am not here to find fault. Possibly I may myself share the responsibility, but though in the Government of which I was a member we had to deal with questions of this kind, and we had to assert the majesty of the law, and to establish order and tranquillity, no one can accuse us of vindictive conduct in the punishments we advised. (Cheers.) Now, the effect of releasing these three men, who had incurred the severest penalty of the law and whose sentence of death had been commuted to imprisonment, was that others who had a brother, a son, or a sweetheart perhaps in prison naturally complained that those whose conduct had incurred the penalty of death should be released, while those whose crimes were not so great should still be detained in prison. (Cheers.) On the part of the Government it was urged that they must exercise some discretion, and that, in considering the case of these prisoners, they determined to free those in whose harmlessness they were pretty confident and secure, and none were let out but those who could do the State no injury. Well, now, was that the fact? Look at the next three men who were let out. There were three men of very decided opinions, not one of whom had ever given the slightest sign of penitence. (Hear, hear.) One was a very able writer. He emerged from his cell and immediately wrote a leading article against the Government, calling upon his fellow-countrymen to commence their efforts to free themselves from the slavery under which they had so long laboured. Another of them—and that is a mysterious case, which may by and by be brought under the consideration of Parliament—went to a banquet and made use of his liberty to excite Irishmen—they say he was not an Irishman himself—and he told them that the sabre was the only solution of their sufferings. (Hear, hear.) Well, then, I say the great body of the Roman Catholic of Ireland who have relatives in prison naturally felt indignant. They regarded this partial amnesty as a most ill-considered act. These people who before were unhappy in the fate of their relatives, who no doubt felt that they were unfortunate, began now to smart under a great act of injustice. They said, "You have let out men some sentenced to death, others to long periods of imprisonment, who immediately used the opportunity you had given them to excite hostility against the Crown and to create sedition in the country.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

But our relatives are still immured, who have not been convicted of offences so heinous or incurred sentences so heavy." What happened? The feeling for the Fenian prisoners, which was at first got up rather to assist the Government than not, became one great national sentiment, and culminated at last in an incident which has been referred to with solemnity this evening, which must have been most humiliating, and the country was stimulated to other sorts of crime, and was raised to a high degree of excitement when it was most important that it should be appeased and kept quiet. I said just now that you must remember this—that the great body of the Roman Catholic population, without being Fenians themselves, may justly sympathise with the Fenians. Let me explain this, for it is important the House should bear it in mind. The people of Ireland have been told now for a great many years that the Protestant Church in Ireland was a badge of conquest. They had been assured that it was an enduring testimony of their ignominious position as a nation, and that though these might not seem its immediate effects, it was indirectly the cause of all the humiliation and disaffection of the country. Now, when the great body of the Roman Catholic population found that the badge of conquest was destroyed, and, at the same time, that it was in consequence of Fenianism that they were rid of that which they had been educated to believe a badge of conquest and a source of infamy, was it not very natural, without being Fenians themselves, that they should have felt some sympathy for the Fenian prisoners? (Hear, hear.) For they naturally reasoned, "Why, it is not necessary for us to vindicate their conduct in making war on Her Majesty, of whom we are willing to be the dutiful subjects; but we have the highest authority in the land to lead us to believe that if they had not committed these crimes we should not have been released from this enduring badge of our servitude and humiliation. And surely, if ever there was an occasion when bygones should be bygones, especially as there was a change of Ministry, this is such an occasion, and the attempt to destroy the Protestant Church ought to be condoned." (Hear, hear.) That is the reason why you have such a strong feeling among the Irish people on behalf of the Fenians, and that is the real cause why you have had all this terrible excitement in Ireland and why you have been called upon to do an act which must really be a blow to all government, without security and on no intelligible plea, suddenly to open the gates of all the prisons of the country, and free men who were condemned by the solemn verdict of juries, and after trials the justice and impartiality of which have certainly never been impugned, even by the Fenians themselves. (Hear, hear.) So much for one of the two great causes which have brought about this condition of Ireland. As far as I can form an opinion upon the facts as they appear to us, it seems to me that one of the great causes of the excitement in Ireland of the spirit of turbulence, discontent, and disloyalty which have been rampant during the last 12 months is to be attributed to the conduct of the Government with regard to the Fenian prisoners. And now let me ask the House thoroughly to consider another point. The agitation in Ireland has been for two things,—to free the political prisoners, upon which I have already touched, and in the second place—it is better to state it in plain language—really and virtually to transfer the property of one class to another. (Hear.) Now, let us see what has happened—what excuse, what reason there is for the false interpretation which the people of Ireland have put on the intentionally beneficent policy of the right hon. gentleman? Now, I apprehend that they reason in this manner:—"The policy of the Government is to put an end to Protestant ascendency. That there is no mistake about; we have the highest authority for it; that of all our miseries the three most enormous are the Protestant Church, the tenure of land, and the present system of education." We all know how the right hon. gentleman has dealt with the Protestant Church. It was not necessary for the people of Ireland to wait until the termination of the last Session of Parliament to know the policy of the right hon. gentleman on this subject, because, at the beginning of the Session the right hon. gentleman was pledged to the destruction of the Protestant Church. Therefore, so far as the formation of public opinion among the Irish people was concerned, from the beginning of last session they took it as a foregone conclusion, as an accomplished fact, that the Irish Church was abolished. Well, they reasoned in this way—"The Irish Church is abolished; the Bishops and rectors are deprived of their property. The next grievance, according to the same high authority, is the land. Is it not a natural consequence that, if you settle the question of the Irish Church by depriving the Bishops and rectors of their property, you will settle the question of the land by depriving the landlords of their property." (Cheers and laughter.) That is the policy of the Government, and I say that is the natural inference of the Irish people. I say, in the next place, that it was the actual inference of the Irish people. There could be no mistake in Ireland about it, because a right hon. gentleman, too short a time a member of this House, now the Master of the Rolls in Ireland, on his appointment by the new Government to the office of Attorney-General for Ireland, told his constituents that the Prime Minister would introduce three Bills, one about the Church, one about the land, and the third about education, and on this declaration of policy he was elected. Therefore, the true inference is that the same policy was to apply to the land as to the Church. Now, I will give proofs of that. In 1868 the Irish land question occupied the attention of the Government, as it had occupied for some time the attention of successive Governments. There was a great desire, I must say, on the part of those in Ireland who have been called agitators to bring it to some settlement, and they made communications to the Government. Now, I think their plan was utterly irreconcilable with principle, that its ultimate result would have been pernicious; but throwing that great objection aside for a moment, those who had taken the most active part with regard to the question of the tenure of land in Ireland, these societies and bodies in any degree incorporated who attended at a meeting which had been convened, agreed to accept what was recommended by Mr. Butt—namely, a lease for 63 years, with rents fixed at the poor law valuation, and 20 per cent added, a re-assessment to be made at the end of the term, and the improvements to be given to the landlord. I won't enter into the argument now, but I could never have sanctioned that proposition. It might have been an unwise one, but everybody will admit that it was not a revolutionary proposition. Well, that was in 1868. But the moment the agitation arose about the Irish Church, or rather at the period when it was quite clear from the vote of this House that the Irish Church was doomed, they all receded from that engagement. (Hear, hear.) They all said instantly,—"The question has now assumed a totally different aspect; we will no longer be bound by the offer that we made (and which I believe they made in all sincerity) and the question entered into a new phase until it culminated in the resolution arrived at by the meeting of Munster farmers when they declared that nothing short of perpetuity of tenure would be satisfactory. Well, is it not clearly demonstrated that they did expect that analogous policy would be applied to the land to that which was applied to the Church? And I say, were they not justified, are they not to be excused, for the false interpretation that they thus put on the policy of the Government? And what steps did the Government then take to remove that false impression? (Hear, hear.) Why, Sir, we had the discussion of last year. I will read a passage, a very short one, from the speech of a noble lord who, for every reason, I regret is no longer a member of this House. (Hear, hear.) Lord Stanley, on the 30th of April, 1869, addressing the right hon. gentleman the First Minister, said this:—

"What we want—and it is for that purpose alone I now rise—is to obtain from the Government a declaration—it need not be in many words, but I hope they will be plain and distinct—that, while on the one hand, the claim of the tenants to compensation shall be admitted and respected, the proprietary rights of the landlords, on the other hand, will be maintained. Let them only be firm upon that point; let them only act upon what I have no doubt is their own view of the subject; let them only maintain the law calmly and resolutely, and depend upon it you will get over this agitation, as you have got over hundreds of similar agitations. But, if everything is to remain in a state of obscurity until next year, if the Irish people are left in the dark, if they are left unchecked and uncontradicted, to entertain any wild fancies upon this matter that may float through their minds, then I fear that the present excitement and disturbance will continue, and will even increase; and in that case, but in that case only, I will say that for what may occur in the next few months the Executive authority must be held responsible." (Cheers.) Lord Stanley sat by me when he made those observations, and they had my entire assent. They were clear, they were firm, they were temperate, they were wise. They were made in April, when there was much excitement, much disorder in Ireland, but when there had been some dreadful deeds committed. But, looking at what happened at the end of the summer and throughout the autumn, that period of April was a period of comparative tranquillity. Now, I ask the House to consider this question calmly and impartially. Did the Government, when those wild misconceptions and excitement prevailed in the minds of the great body of the Irish people, take any step to enlighten them, to guide them in a right direction, and to avert the fearful acts which have been their consequence? (Hear, hear.) Sir, what happened in Ireland? Generally speaking, these farmers of ten acres, those millions of peasants, are naturally influenced by the example of leading men on these subjects. What means have these poor people, who scarcely ever see a newspaper and have nothing at all to guide them,—what means have they of forming an opinion as to the probable course and intentions of Parliament or of Ministers, but by the words and the conduct of those who are leaders in the society to which they belong? Now, I don't say that Her Majesty's Government are responsible for the words or the conduct of the hon. member for Kilkenny (Sir J. Gray). I have no doubt that hon. gentleman is a perfectly independent member of Parliament; and it is not for me for a moment to insinuate that Her Majesty's Government are responsible for anything that he says or does. But the people of Ireland know that the hon. member for Kilkenny has very great confidence in Her Majesty's Government; he has taken every opportunity of expressing it. They know very well that he took a very decided line on the Irish Church question; they know or at least they feel, that if not in confidential, he was in very friendly communication with the Prime Minister on that subject; and they know that whenever he spoke on it there was sympathy from official quarters with his remarks and his general views. They know very well, moreover, that upon his general views Her Majesty's Government ultimately acted. I take the hon. member for Kilkenny to be a very fair specimen of an influential and bustling class of members of Parliament (a laugh), who are very naturally looked up to by their fellow-countrymen, who think them knowing men and acquainted with what is going to happen. Well, he attends meetings, makes speeches, moves resolutions on the land question, and speaks with all the authority of a man who has right on the Irish Church question; and he says to his hearers,—"We must be firm; we are sure to get what we want if we are firm; but nothing will satisfy you except fixity of tenure." Is it, then, at all surprising that the Irish people should suppose that by the same course as they got rid of the Protestant Church, of the Protestant bishops and rectors, they will also get rid of their landlords and obtain fixity of tenure? But there were persons of more exalted position who took a very leading part in the affairs of Ireland during the last year. I am not going to make the Chief Minister responsible for the conduct of a lord-lieutenant of a county, who may have his own views, and may act upon them. He may be independent, and may be imprudent, but a Prime Minister is always in confidential communication with her Majesty's representatives in every place; and if Her Majesty's representative happens to be not only a lord-lieutenant of a county, but also a strong partisan and supporter of the Government, it is quite clear that a man of the authority of the Prime Minister need only give a hint, or order others to give a hint, to a Lord-Lieutenant to prevent any imprudent or violent act on his part. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) But what do the Irish people see? They see a Lord-Lieutenant, a Knight of St. Patrick, calling meetings, attending meetings, making violent speeches (cheers)—I should say incendiary speeches (cheers)—and counselling his audience to call upon the Government to grant to Ireland fixity of tenure,—that is, the transfer of the property of one class to another. Well, is it surprising that all these circumstances should have created in Ireland another and a second source of great excitement on a subject so much calculated to quicken the feelings of that class of people? In connexion with these incendiary speeches, let me, in passing, remind the House of what happened many years ago with reference to one of the most respectable members of Parliament, who was held in the highest personal esteem by both sides of the House. When Sir Willian Verner, at an obscure local dinner gave as a toast, "The battle of the Diamond"—one of those unhappy conflicts, as hon. gentlemen are aware, between Roman Catholics and Protestants in the worst days of Irish history—the matter was immediately brought before Parliament, and I am not sure that the Sovereign was not advised to deprive him of some of the honours he possessed. (Hear, hear.) I am speaking from memory; but was that offence of Sir W. Verner—and I would not extenuate it—more outrageous or more incendiary than the allusion of the Queen's representative to "the glories of Vinegar-hill?" (Cheers.) Let us see what occurred in Ireland after this to induce the Irish people to entertain a soberer view of affairs. There was the elections. If anything can elicit opinion, it is an election. Her Majesty was advised to elevate an hon. member of this House (Colonel Greville-Nugent) to the peerage. If blood and large estate qualify for that great post, I think Her Majesty was wisely advised; nor, Sir, as far as I am concerned, do I object at all to see the son of that noble lord (Captain Greville-Nugent) his successor in this House. I think that if that is the natural result of local influences, of the affection of his neighbours, and of the respect in which he is borne, it is a very salutary result, and one which I should never question. But that hon. gentleman, who may probably at this moment be sitting in this House, could not come into Parliament without expressing the opinions which he came in to support. And what were those opinions? Why, they were described by two solemn declarations,—namely, that he was in favour of a complete amnesty for the Fenian prisoners, and for fixity of tenure in respect to Irish land. Of course Her Majesty's Government are not responsible for the opinions of those independent members of Parliament; but, as the hon. member for Longford is not a very old man, the poor people of Ireland may be pardoned for thinking that he would not be offended if some good advice were given him by men in authority. It would not be unnatural if they said, "Depend upon it, he would not pledge himself to the emancipation of the Fenians and to fixity of tenure (which is the transferring of one man's property to another) unless he knew what he was about." (Hear hear.) That was the Longford election, and I think the circumstances to which I have referred were calculated to very much mislead the minds of the people. All this time, while the minds of the people were so much misled and such a degree of excitement was added to that which had existed on the subject of the Fenian prisoners, deeds of outrage, crime, and turbulence were perpetrated simultaneously, and I believe as a necessary consequence of that misleading of the public mind. But there was another election—a very interesting election, which has been already alluded to. What happened at that election? There was a gentleman who occupied a post of great trust and confidence in the late Whig Administration, of which the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Gladstone) was the organ in this House. If there be any post which more than another requires discretion and prudence, and one which more than another requires a man who weighs his words, it is that of law adviser to the Castle. Well, the gentleman who had filled that honourable post was, I will not say the Government candidate, because I should blame hon. gentlemen opposite for using so unconstitutional a phrase (a laugh), but the only candidate who came forward to vindicate the policy of the Government, and to support them. I know nothing of the green scarf which he is said to have worn, but I think it highly probable that he did attire himself in that way, for his mind was thoroughly permeated with that hue, as appears from all his observations. (A laugh, and "Hear, hear.") He came forward as the advocate of the immediate release of the Fenian prisoners, and gave three cheers for the people in prison—a most remarkable exhibition of temper on the part of the law adviser of the Castle. (Hear, hear.) He declared himself a firm supporter of fixity of tenure in land. Now, sir, notwithstanding the reckless manner in which the late law adviser of the Castle—who it was generally supposed was going to be something greater than law adviser to the Castle if he succeeded in securing his election notwithstanding the reckless manner in which he pledged himself to his intended constituents, he was defeated. He was defeated under circumstances which we shall have to consider in eight and forty hours. The people of Ireland had to choose between a sham Fenian and a real Fenian (much laughter), and it is astonishing what a preference is always given to the genuine article. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) But now I must call the attention of the House to what occurred when the Government candidate was defeated, though he had pledged himself to all those revolutionary doctrines. All this time, especially from the period when Lord Stanley delivered those observations which I have quoted, horrible scenes of violence had been occurring in Ireland, but the Government would never move. (Hear, hear.) Landlords were shot down like game; respectable farmers were beaten to death with sticks by masked men; bailiffs were shot; policemen were stabbed; the High Sheriff of a county going to swear in a grand jury was fired at in his carriage and dangerously wounded; households were blown up, and firearms were surreptitiously obtained. Al this time the Government would not move, but the moment the Government candidate was defeated on the hustings—a Government candidate pledged to confiscation—pledged to a course of action which would destroy all civil government—the moment that occurred there was panic at the Castle, there was confusion in the Council; Aldershott was agitated; troops were put in motion, sent across to Dublin, and concentrated in Waterford, Tipperary, and Cork. And all this because the candidate who was prepared to support the Government had lost his election. (Cheers.) I remember one of Her Majesty's Ministers saying, "Any one can govern Ireland with troops and artillery." Well, any one can govern Ireland in that way; but I will not further notice on this occasion anything that may have been said or done by that Minister, because I hear with deep regret that he is obliged to be absent. (Hear, hear.) Now, I ask the House to consider whether this state of things has not resulted from an erroneous interpretation which the people of Ireland have put on the policy, the avowed policy, of Government, and from the circumstance that the Government have refrained from attempting in any way to remove that misconception. I want to know what is the position in which we are now probably to be placed. Her Majesty's Government have given notice of their intention to bring forward in a few days a measure respecting the tenure of land in Ireland. I have every hope—I will say every expectation—that it will be a just and prudent measure. If so, it will obtain impartial consideration on both sides of the House, and, so far as I am concerned, it will obtain cordial support, I apprehend it will be a measure that will deal with all necessary points, and with nothing that is visionary and fantastic; but if it be a measure of this kind what will the late law adviser of the Castle say? (A laugh.) What will the Earl of Granard, Her Majesty's representative, Lord Lieutenant of a county, and Knight of St. Patrick, say? (Renewed laughter.) What will the member for Kilkenny say? (Much laughter.) And when men of intelligence and education are disappointed, what will be the feeling among the great body of the Catholic population? What will be the feeling of the farmers and peasants who denounce the Settlement of 1868, and who said at their last great meeting that nothing but fixity of tenure would do, because that was a word about which there could be no mistake? (Cheers.) I think this is a matter of very serious consideration for the House. I object to the position taken by the right hon. gentleman. He will excuse me if I say that on this point the language in the Speech from the Throne is ambiguous and confused. Are we to understand that no measures for the protection of life and property are to be taken until these Bills have been passed, and the effects of them have been felt in Ireland? If that is the case we may be prepared for a scene of difficulty and disturbance in that country such as has never been before experienced, and such as we shall find it very hard to encounter. The mention of Ireland in the Queen's Speech is to me inadequate and inaccurate. I may be asked by the right hon. gentleman, "If that be your opinion why dont you move an amendment on the Address, and give us what you conceive to be an adequate and accurate description?" I believe that would be not only unwise, but under the present circumstances of the case a most improper step on my part. If we are to have a Bill on the tenure of land brought in, we ought, if possible, to consider it free from party feelings, and with the anxious desire, not to satisfy the wild vagaries of the Irish people, but to lay the foundation of the future welfare and prosperity of Ireland. (Cheers.) Then, if so, I can imagine nothing more unwise, or I would say unprincipled, than to precipitate a party division on such a subject only a few days before the introduction of the measure. But I do wish to impress upon the House the great responsibility which they incur on this subject. This is still a new House of Commons. Men have entered it who are proud, and justly proud, to be members of such an assembly; but they may depend on it that if they do not resolve to consider the question of Irish government in a large but firm spirit—if they think it possible that the spirit and sense of the people of England will long endure the chronic state of disturbance that now prevails in Ireland—they are very much mistaken. And they may be equally certain that when this Parliament comes to a conclusion, which they have entered with so much pride and so much selfcomplacency, if they err in the course they take on this question—if they sanction a policy which, if unchecked, must lead to the dismemberment of the Empire and even to the partial dissolution of society—they will look back on the day they entered Parliament with very different feelings from those which now influence them, and they will remember this House of Commons with dismay and remorse. (Loud cheers.)

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,
BOOT and SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 4th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 26th July 1854.)

Recognized by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 13/16 per Rupee.

4 do. 1/11 11/16 „
3 do. 1/11 9/16 „
2 do. 1/11 1/2 „
1 do. 1/11 7/16 „
On demand 1/11 3/8 „
On Scotland 1/11 3/8 „
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe .... 1/11 3/8 „

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1870.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital $35,00,000
Reserve Fund $7,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
James P. Duncanson, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
E. R. Belilios, Esq., Merchant.
George I. Helland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
R. Rowett, Esq., Messrs. Holiday, Wise & Co.

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

CHIEF MANAGER—Victor Kresser, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Shanghai. | Foochow. | Calcutta.
Hankow. | Yokohama. | Bombay.
| London. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months .... 6 per cent per annum.
6 „ .... 5 do. do.
4 „ .... 3 do. do.

In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent. R. STEVENSON, Agent in Bombay.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and Europe Engaged, and Baggage Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES REALIZED.

CIRCULAR NOTES and SOVEREIGNS SUPPLIED.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the exchange of the day.

Bills drawn on Messrs. COUTTS & Co., London, for sums of £100 and upwards at three days to six months after sight.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras on demand, and Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Payment received at par.

CORRESPONDENTS—
GRINDLAY & Co., LONDON.
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, four valuable COFFEE ESTATES and SPICE GARDENS in the Travancore Territory. For particulars apply to Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co. Bombay, 22nd February 1870.

FOR SALE, a pair of splendid GREY CAPE HORSES, imported by Captain Halpin, of the steamer Great Eastern, perfectly quiet and believed to be sound in every respects, go well in single or double harness. Apply to S. P. DHUNJEEBHOY & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., HATTON GARDEN WORKS

PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.

OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.
Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
14, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of plane and neat buggy dog-cart, gig and carriage harnesses, with double stitches and warranted German silver furnitures.

A few four in hand whips.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand English-built miniature brougham in excellent order.

Just Landed.

A very neat and light English-built buggy on C springs, by Ness of London.

A very handsome English-built new four-seated open-carriage with moveable glass shutters by W. Kinross, London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very strong and light four wheeled dog-cart with a serviceable chesnut horse and harness.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

2 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.

A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Park phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

A Velocipide.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

A nearly new light English-built buggy.

The property of a Gentleman.

2 sets of very best Kersey horse clothings.

A pair of high-caste flea-bitten grey Arab carriage horses with a nearly new set of double harness.

The property of a Gentleman.

1 second-hand English-built Hansom Cab by Robson & Co.

A ditto single-seat phacton.

The property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light English-built mail phaeton by Lewis.

Just Landed.

A very neat single seat miniature Brougham for a single horse with lamps and shaft by Ness, London and Liverpool.

The above Brougham is expressly built to order for India and is very useful for office work.

Just Landed.

A very handsome mail phaeton by Kinross.

Also,

2 nearly new hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Grant and Son.

A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart.

A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Also,

A new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.

An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
25th February 1870.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, will be found the best friend to persons afflicted with ulcerations bad legs, sores, abscesses, fistulas, and other painful and complicated complaints. Printed and very plain directions for the application of the Ointment are wrapped round each pot. Holloway's alterative Pills should be taken throughout the progress of the cure, to maintain the blood in a state of perfect purity and to prevent the health of the whole body being jeopardised by the local ailment; bad legs, old age's great grievances, are thus readily cured, without confining the patient to bed, or withdrawing from him the nutritious diet and generous support so imperatively demanded when weakening diseases attack advanced years or constitutions evincing premature decrepitude.

WANTED.

WANTED for EMPLOYMENT under the Political Agent, Kolhapoor and Southern Mahratta Country—

1. An OVERSEER for the KOLHAPOOR STATE. Salary Rs. 150, to rise gradually to Rs 250. The qualifications required for the upper subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department will be expected, and at least 10 years' practical experience on works.

2. An OVERSEER for the MEERUJ STATE. Salary Rs. 80, to rise gradually to Rs. 100. Qualifications as above, and five years' practical experience.

Candidates should apply personally, if possible, either to J. HART, Esq., C. E., Executive Engineer for Reclamations, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CHARLES MANT, Captain R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Kolhapoor.

Executive Engineer's Office, Kolhapoor, 22nd February 1870.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a large newly erected OFFICE (second story) in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat. For further information apply at the premises between the hours of 3 and 5 P.M. Also a large GROUND FLOOR of the same premises, which is well adapted for Office or Show-room.

FIRST and SECOND FLOORS in Meadow Street TO LET from 1st March. These Floors are airy and in a good position. On the first floor there are four rooms, and on the second floor two large rooms suitable for offices. Apply to NANSEE KHYRAZ, 13 Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, the GROUND FLOOR and FIRST STOREY at present occupied by Messrs. Thomson and Co., Chemists and Druggists, in Apollo Street.—For further information apply to the Owner at the next premises, above Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., between the hours at 3 and 5 P.M.

TO LET, a COMFORTABLE and UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, with Out-houses, &c., at Oomercarry or near Jail Road, Mazagon, lately occupied by Mr. J. G. HOPKINS, Inspector.

For particulars apply to

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent

Bombay, 2nd February 1870.

NOTICES.

MR. WILLIAM MAITLAND is autho-rized to use the signature of our Bombay Firm, EWART, LATHAM, & Co., from this date.

ARBUTHNOT, EWART, & Co.

Liverpool, 1st February 1870.

THE DUKE'S VISIT.—Well adapted for the illumination of Streets, Triumphal Arches, Houses, Compounds, Trees, etc., etc.—received by yesterday's Mail from Paris, ready for delivery to-morrow—LANTERNES VENETIENNES BALLOONS, SOLEILS, at

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co,
Elphinstone Circle.

WATSON'S BUILDING, ESPLANADE,
Grand Stand for the FIREWORKS.
Tickets Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 each.
Refreshments can be had on the Premises.

NOTICE.—I hereby request that all MONIES due to me, and all Accounts connected with my late business, be sent in to Mr. WALTER WILLIAMSON, at Messrs. Grant & Son, Saddlers, Hummum Street.

Mr. WILLIAMSON is authorized to adopt any measures he may think fit to obtain a speedy settlement of all claims.

H. HERN, late Milliner,
No. 3, Meadow Street, Fort.

Bombay, 28th February 1870.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on MONDAY the 7th March 1870 and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (coir and Europe), Boats' Masts, Yards, Iron Brass and Copper old, Cases, Casks, Tins, Coal Dust, &c. Also Tanks Iron and other Stores returned from Abyssinia. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1870.

H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH.—A fine PORTRAIT of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH on toned India paper engraved by WILLIAM HOLL after A. DE SALOMÉ.

The original picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy of London, and was engraved by Royal command; it is the only engraved Portrait of H. R. H. in existence.

We have just received a few copies, and we can positively state that they are the ONLY ones sent to India for sale.

Size of Picture 22 inches by 16 inches. They can be had either framed or unframed.

SOUNDY AND Co.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on the occasion of the VISIT of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 12th instant:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

KATTA KHALL TEA COMPANY (Li-mited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on WEDNESDAY the 16th March 1870, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st To receive and consider the Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 31st December 1869.

2nd To consider the question of the debt due to the Managing Agents in Bombay, and pass such Resolutions as may be necessary; and also to transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CON-VEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(SEE CARD CIRCULARS.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

"Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of MANOCKJEE RUTTONJEE JEELA, an insolvent trader.

Upon reading the Petition of the abovenamed Trader, and hearing Mr. Macfarlane, of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, Solicitors for the said trader, I do order that the said trader be discharged under the provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on the Twelfth day of March next, in the Chamber of the sitting Judge, at half past ten A.M.; and that this order be advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," and in two of the vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay.—Dated this 26th day of February 1870.

L. H. BAYLEY.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Solicitors for the Insolvent Trader.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co.,
(Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN)
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description
SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES, each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER and WILSON'S Celebrated LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES are the most reliable Instruments for domestic use, being strong and capable of doing a greater range of work than any other Sewing Machines. Each machine is accompanied with

1 Hemmer,
4 Bobbins,
12 Needles,
1 Thread Hook,
1 Needle Wrench,
1 Oil Case,
1 Screw-driver,

1 large and small gauge for Tucking, Plaiting, and Quilting, and an extra cloth plate slide with large needle-hole for coarse work.

Half, Case, to lock, Rs. 135—Nett Cash.

Medow Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE

Dinner Plates,
Meat Dishes,
Basin & Ewer,
&c.
Soup Plates,
Hotwater Dishes,
Gridirons.
&c.

Ten per cent Discount for Cash on delivery of articles.

Medow Street. J. NEUBERG.

GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS, Strong and Portable, recommended for up-country use. Rs. 10 each.

Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.
SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

PEEK, FREAN, AND CO.'S PRIZE MEDAL BISCUITS.
(LONDON in 1862; DUBLIN in 1865; PARIS in 1867).

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
CAPTAIN (plain); LUNCH (plain dry); MILK (plain Coffee); NICNAC (sweet fancy); PEARL (slightly sweet); PRINCE OF WALES (plain); TOURIST (plain); THIN WAFER (dry cheese)	1 lb. tin 2 „	0 14 1 8	1 0 1 12
A. B. C. (for children); ABERNETHY (plain seed); BROWN MEAL (or digestive); CRACKER (plain); CRACKNEL (plain); HARD MIXED (dry); PALACE VARIETIES (rich sweet)	1 lb. tin 2 „	1 0 1 12	1 2 2 0
ALBERT (slightly sweet); ARROWROOT (plain children's); EUGENIE (vanilla dessert); FANCY MACHINE (good wine); GINGER NUT (slightly spiced)	1 lb. tin 2 „	1 2 1 12	1 4 2 0
MIXED FANCY (sweet varieties); SPICE NUTS (very superior)	1 lb. tin 2 „	1 4 2 4	1 8 2 8
Assortments of the above kinds.	1 lb. tins per doz. 2 „ „	11 0 19 8	12 8 22 0

MONTHLY SUPPLIES received by the SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Hoop Iron.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed, two Portable Engines, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, Lincoln, with enlarged Fire Boxes for burning wood fuel, and combining all the latest improvements:—

One 6 Horse Power nominal.
One 8 ditto ditto
One 10 ditto ditto } shipped per Dilharree, and may be
One 12 ditto ditto } expected shortly.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with suction and delivery hose complete.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 horse power nominal, with boilers and mountings complete.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete to lift 5 tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

One 8 H. P. Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with boiler and fittings complete.

Also a Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Double Barrel Lift Pumps, 6 in. bore, and 9 in. stroke, with 24 feet suction and 9 feet delivery pipe.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 20, and 24 gauge.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanized Blocks, &c., &c.

Bar and Plate Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, &c., &c.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

22nd January 1870

THOMSON AND COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.
Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON AND Co.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCES OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.

GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.

BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.

BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.

Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.

VELVETEEN, SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.

White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.

New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.

Embroidered White PETTICOATS.

GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.

THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.

The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.

Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.

Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades, Hair Nets.

Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.

MOURNING of every description.

Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.

KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.

December, 1869.

NOTICES.

TRAVELLING BAGS.
A fresh supply from Rs. 3 to Rs 200,
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CUR-RENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

TO MERCHANTS, BAZAAR AND STOREKEEPERS, &c.

The largest Manufactory in Europe for all descriptions of Fancy Leather Works in all Colours.

Several New Patterns in Sporting Goods, Dog Collars from 3s. per dozen, Plated Watch Guards, Dog Leaders, Purses, Letter Cases, Bags, Leggings, Gaiters, Sporting Tackle, &c.

SEND FIVE POUNDS FOR ONE OF OUR COMPLETE SAMPLES OF VARIOUS GOODS.

A. DAVIS & Co.,
14, Strand, London.

FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.
PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1867.
F. S. CLEAVER'S
CELEBRATED
PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.

BROWN WINDSOR, GLYCERINE SOAP, MUSK ROSE WINDSOR, CARBOLIC ACID SOAP, a most perfect Disinfectant, and every description of CHOICE TOILET SOAP, POMADE & PERFUMERY.

32 and 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W. C.; PARIS, NEW YORK, & MONTREAL. BONDED WAREHOUSE—LONDON DOCKS.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS."

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

JOHN MOIR and SON,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh,
Supply, of the finest quality.

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrées, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Patés, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Table Jellies, Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powder, &c.

J. M. S. are also the Sole Proprietors of the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S SAUCE.

Consumers will find that some of our Goods are rather higher in price than other manufacturers', but in the end they will prove the cheapest, being all of superior quality, more especially our Soups, a 1-lb. tin of which, with the addition of an equal quantity of water, will make two pounds of rich Soup.

INURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE COR-PORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIREINSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at rates 20 per cent. below all and 25 to 50 per cent. below most, other Offices in Bombay.

LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.

HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.

6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

CHIEF OFFICE.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
PRESIDENT.—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART., F.R.S.
DIRECTORS.

James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnetts, Hoares, Hanbury's and Lloyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson Bonar & Co.)
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq., (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Curtis Miranda Lamson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq. (Lucas, Micholls & Co)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (member of the Indian Council).
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England).
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland).
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M. P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Sq., Hyde Park.

AUDITORS.

Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES (which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A. D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E. C.
GOVERNOR.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
SUB-GOVERNOR. EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
DEPUTY-GOVERNOR. DAVID POWELL, Esq.

John P. Laurence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		Age next birth day.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively.	
	With profits.	Without profits.		One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	34 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	31 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 4
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Applications, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, 15th January, 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.,
No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow Tuesday, the 8th instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of piece goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c. &c.

3 cases mahogany dressing glasses
3 casks glassware.

An invoice of superior platedware, comprising table, piano and chamber candlesticks of different sizes with shades, coffee sets tea pots, waitors of different sizes, butter coolers, dish covers table dessert and tea spoons and forks, cruet stands of different sizes, &c., &c.

Bombay, 7th March 1870. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE
No. 19, MEADOW STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY at MAHIM by PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Administrator General.

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction on Monday, the 21st instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all that part of cocoanut plantation and other trees standing thereon, situate at Mahim near the Gopitalao, the property of the estate of the late Samat Kessa deceased. The full particulars and conditions of sale will appear in future advertisements.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 7th March 1870.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Wednesday, the 9th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 31, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay—

5 cases T red prints
6 ditto book muslin
2 ditto white flannels
2 ditto embroidered muslin
4 ditto flower vases and table ornaments
20 ditto tumblers of assorted colour and variety of other goods for illumination
15 crates earthenwares, containing table, soup and dessert plates, and toilet sets
4 bales corks
1 case of fancy ladies' back combs
2 ditto of best lunka Burmah cheroots

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 25, Apollo Street.

Mehrjee Johnston and Co. beg to announce that they have been favoured with instructions by Edward Bigg, Esq., proceeding to Europe, to submit to public auction, on Saturday and Monday, the 19th and 21st March 1870, the whole of his very elegant and costly household effects consisting of handsomely carved blackwood furniture, splendid solid mahogany piano by Collard and Collard in first-rate order, sets of plated glass and porcelainware, horses, carriages and sets of harness, rich garden plants, &c., &c., also, about 50 dozen of excellent sherry imported by Mr. Bigg for his own use, and will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of all purchasers, at No. 57 Malabar Hill

The property will be on view, from Tuesday, the 15th instant. Catalogues will be published, and further particulars will be given hereafter.

Bombay, 7th March 1870. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LAND-ED PROPERTY at Bhendy Bazaar, opposite Mahomed Bauker's Stables.—On WEDNESDAY, the 9th March, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the premises, by the mutual consent of both the Mortgagee and the Mortgagor respectively—Visvasraw Sivsunker, the Mortgagee, and Aderjee Bazonjee Pustakia, the Mortgagor—all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with a three-storeyed dwelling-house or airy premises, which brings in good rent, suitable for the habitation of all castes of people, with Vehar water all over the premises, situate, lying and being at Bhendy Bazaar, in Eduljee Cooper second lane, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 97, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eleven square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the property of Bhicoo Mahomedally Gowlee, on or towards the west by Eduljee Cooper's first street, on or towards the north by the house of Andhiaroo Dadabhai Framjee Pawrey, on or towards the south by Eduljee Cooper second lane.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co.
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.
FORT, MEADOW STREET, No. 25.

AUCTION SALE of very splendid and handsome household furniture, rich fancy goods, rich cut glass chandeliers, wall shades, magnificent large pier glasses in richly gilt frames, valuable 8 day clocks, superb oil paintings, handsome flower vases and rich table ornaments and figures, carpets, carriages, horses, &c., &c., at a house nearly opposite to the Gowallia Tank.

This day Monday, the 7th, To-morrow Tuesday, the 8th, Wednesday the 9th, and on Thursday the 10th instant, precisely, at 1 P. M., on each successive day, Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. have been favoured with instructions to submit to public auction, an assortment of very rich and splendid household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, &c., comprising an invoice of new very handsome fancy glassware, such as flowered and cut table sets for 12 persons, ruby and green hock glasses, sets of decanters, claret and water jugs, fancy butter and preserve pots, pickle jars, handsome dessert services, dishes, neat dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, best electro-plated ware of first quality by Sarle and Sons, consisting of sets of hotwater dishes, mahogany cases of spoons and forks for 12 persons, cruet pickle and egg frames, handsome large tea trays, candlesticks, a very handsome plated dinner service consisting of only plates of all sorts, expressly ordered for the use of Parsee Gentlemen, sets of new best horned handled cutlery by Harrison Brothers and Howson, handsome papier machie tea trays, a most splendid gilt bed room suite elegantly carved blackwood open-worked furniture such as dining, circular, pier, sofa and writing tables, ladies davenports, handsome couches, sofas and settees, ottomans easypredieus and drawing-room chairs, chiffoniers, teapoys, fancy China tables, table covers, first-rate large musical boxes, hanging panoramic balls, a pair of magnificent large pier glasses in richly gilt frames, several pair of smaller ditto, rich cut glass chandeliers by Nash and other makers, a first rate self-playing organ with 6 barrels, a first-rate new mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood & Sons, also, an invoice of very handsome chandeliers and hanging argand lamps of 12 and 14 inches, elegant porcelain and gilt kerosine oil suspension and bracket lamps, double and treble branched wall shades, some first-rate oil paintings in gilt frames, (women's costumes) fine engravings, handsome table ornaments, flower vases, figures and flowers with birds domes and stands, handsome gilt clocks with domes, two sewing machines, rich English carpets, handsome bed and dressing room furniture, silk down quilts, garden chairs, bird cages, handsome porcelain flower pots with stands, teakwood verandah benches with rattan seat and back, and a variety of miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

This day.

An excellent English built chariot with hammer cloth, by Edwardson and Chamberlain of London.

One English Mail phaeton by Silk and Sons.

Three new palanquin-shaped country-made shigrams.

One handsome English-built brougham with pole and shaft by Moss.

One English-built open-carriage in excellent condition by John Randall.

An excellent Cab buggy on C springs.

A first-rate fast-trotting high-caste Arab bay horse, height 14¼ goes in harness quiet and fit for a Charger.

A handsome bay Arab horse, 4 years old, goes in harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th March, 1870.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

This day Monday the 7th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, the following:—

10 bales grey shirtings
5 ditto ditto T cloths
3 ditto ditto madapollams
2 ditto canvas
3 cases grey and white dhotees
3 ditto handkerchiefs
2 ditto coloured twine
2 ditto Turkey sponge
1 ditto amroge
5 dozen champaigne in pints

An invoice of Europe goods consisting of silver and gold watches, carriage springs, gilt jewellery, electro-plated spoons and forks, 1½ in lath nails, stout tacks, assorted pipes, fire-proof safes, patent Rottett's measuring tapes, &c

An invoice of brown and Polson's patent corn flour in 1 and 4 lbs. tins

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE

IN SMALL LOTS

1 case 120 pieces 10 yards 40 inch T red diamond lappets No 55
1 ditto 120 ditto ditto ditto fine Swiss spot and diamond ditto Nos 22 and 33
1 ditto 300 ditto ditto ditto fine Swiss doria stripes
3 ditto 180 ditto 20 ditto 39 ditto white mulls Nos 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40

10 pairs iron post lamps for garden

A brass bound mahogany camera for plates, 6½ by 6½ with back screw for focussing by Dalmayer, nearly new

A stereoscopic camera and 1 small ditto

A mahogany camera a C D V Do for taking 2 photos, a first-class microscope complete in mahogany case, a large rolling press 18 by 14 A lot of leather cases for holding jewellery of sorts, chemicals consisting of negative varnish, acetate soda, concentrated solution, pure chloride amonium, sulpho cyanide, amonium dextrine, proto sulphate of iron, bichromate of ammonia, phosphate of soda, negative cullodion, proto nitrate of iron, miscellaneous chemicals, &c., &c.

SHERIFF'S SALE of FURNITURE, &c.

On Wednesday, the 9th March, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to public auction, in the compound at the back of the Sheriff's Office, High Court, a quantity of furniture, &c., taken under a warrant of sale in Suit No. 1 of 1870, by the Sheriff of Bombay. Full particulars of which appear in the Sheriff's Proclamation in the Times of India, of the 22nd ultimo.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PONEY—A handsome chesnut poney 6 years old, strong and willing with saddle and bridle complete, can be seen at an hour's notice, suitable for Hackney players

A good dog-cart light and stylish, with set of good English harness, slightly used, price for all Rs. 250

A very handsome chestnut Arab horse, about 13 hands, very fast, jumps well, and good tempered, carries a lady; would make an excellent pigsticker. Can be seen at an hour's notice

An elegant sociable with moveable German shutters and chesnut Arab horse and harness complete

An unusually genteel mail phaeton painted dark blue

TWO BOILERS 11 tons each with all things appertaining to them saved from the wrecked ship Bucentaur, can be seen on the Victoria Bander, Colaba—

GRINDSTONES—A few of these of extra fine grain which give exquisite polish as well as an edge—fitted on compact metallic frames suitable for the workshops, either of the Amateur or the Mechanic in the following sizes, 16, 18, or 20 inches diameter and ranging in price from only Rs 14 to 26 each, according to design of stands. There are but a few.

Bombay, 7th March 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly open carved handsome household furniture, Elkington's best plate chest, rich crockery and glassware, argand chandeliers, first-rate oil paintings, a handsome fast-trotting high-caste Arab chesnut horse goes quiet in harness and saddle, choice plants, &c., at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office Chowky.

On Thursday, the 10th of March next, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and richly open carved blackwood household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, horse, &c., &c., the property of T. G. Beaumont, Esq. (proceeding to Europe.) The same comprises rich hollow stem glass ware, rich dinner, breakfast and dessert services, Elkington's best plate chest containing a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, egg and pickle frames, a choice and artistically designed epergne and 4 lights candelabras to match, tea tray, waiter, tea set, butter pot, a set of spoons and forks for 24 persons, best cutlery, oilmanstores, wines, &c., richly open carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining table for 12 persons, sideboard, dumb waiters, screens, circular, pier and work tables, prie dieu and drawing-room chairs, conversation and reclining couches, tea poys, rich velvet pile and Brussel's carpets, a handsome plated five light argand chandelier, plated and bronze single and double light hanging argand lamps, real China gilt jars, handsome flower vases, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frames the four seasons, a first-rate musical box playing 8 tunes with drum, bells and castmets, handsome four-post bedsteads, camp-cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, towel horses, clothes baskets, dispense articles, cooking utensils choice plants, &c.

At 1 P. M.

A handsome fast-trotting high-caste Arab chesnut carriage horse quiet to ride, 6 years old 14-2½ high.

A child's bay poney

A light office pallanquin (in good order).

A set of English German silver mounted carriage harness.

A gentleman saddle by Middlemore &c.

A first-rate Surat milch cow, gives 9 seers of milk in a day &c., &c.

Catalogues are printed and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable English walnutwood and mahogany and richly carved blackwood furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a splendid mahogany square piano, (if not previously disposed of by private contract, a remarkably light English-built sociable by Onken, a handsome high-caste Arab chesnut horse, harness, &c., at Victoria Road, Byculla.

On Monday, the 28th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence at the above mentioned place, the valuable household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, carriage, horse, &c., the property of F. M. Hynes, Esq., Civil Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, proceeding to Europe. Full particulars will be hereafter given. No Catalogues and the property will be on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable household furniture, carriages horses &c., at Altamont Cumballa Hill.

On Monday, the 4th April, and the following days, Messrs. Fennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of George Foggo, Esq., proceeding to Europe. Full particulars in future advertisements. Catalogues will be published and the property on view from 29th March.

Bombay, 7th March 1870. BENNETT & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhil, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK, and Co., MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.